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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. X NO. 97 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
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Single Copy Two Annas.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

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S. K. BANERJEE,
Genl. Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
Burma Maru	A. Kobayashi	17th Apr.	23th Ap.
Gyoko Maru	H. Ogata	28th ,,	5th May
Ganges Maru	T. Yamaguchi	27th ,,	9th ,,
Honolulu ,,	S. Hirano	16th May	28th ,,
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	30th ,,	11th June

For Freight and passages, etc,, apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

Y K LINE
NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival	Depart.
*Saiko Maru	K. Aoyama		14thap	30th ap.
Awa Maru	I. Nirei ..	6,028	18th ,,	3rd May
*SanukiMaru	Y. Nakajima	5,872	7th May	11 May
Tamba Maru	D. Aoshima	5,845	1st May	16th ,,
*Yamagata Maru	S. Ochiai...	3,807	14th ,,	29th May
Yeboshi Maru	T. Kinoshita.	3,938	15th ,,	30th ,,

*These steamers have no passenger accommodation.
†For Calcutta via Colombo.
All steamers, equipped with every comfort are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge, and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For, particulars, apply to—
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Telephone No. 275.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1922.		
9th April	MANTUA †	10,902
26th May	MOREA	10,911
13th ,,	KALYAN*	8,987
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27th ,,	NALDERA†	15,825
3rd June	CHINA	7,952
10th ,,	DONGOLA*	8,083
17th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
24th ,,	EGYPT	7,941

†MANTUA, †NALDERA } *Through steamers from Australia.
*KALYAN, *DONGOLA } *Through steamers from China, calling Bombay for Mails only.
P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
18th May	MASHOBRA	8,288
1st June	MANELA	8,303
15th ,,	MADURA	8,975
29th ,,	MALDA	8,900

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

4th May	DELTA*	...—
10th May	SICILIA	6,813

* Through steamer from London.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
5th May	MALWA	10,941
2nd June	NARKUNDA	16,118
30th ,,	MANTUA	10,902

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers	Destination
24th April.	LHASA	Karachi coasting.
25th	VARELA	Busra direct
27th	BARALA	Karachi & P. Gulf.
28th ,,	LINGA	Karachi direct.
3rd May	GAMARIA	Australia via Malabar Ports, cargo only.
3rd May	KARAPARA	E. & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage to P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arrange with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
Telephone No. 1220. P. O. Box 169.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 3st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.
A. W. MARSHALL,
Off. Secretary and Treasurer.

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK,
(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)
(Incorporated in Holland.) Established 1863.
Authorised Capital .....F. 60,000,000 about £5,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....F. 55,000,000 ,, £4,600,000
Reserve Fund .....F. 47,750,000 ,, £4,000,000
HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland)
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST BRANCHES.

Ampenan.	Pekalongan.
Bandoeng.	Probolinggo.
Cheribon.	Semarang.
Gorontalo.	Soerabaia.
Macassar.	Tegal.
Medan.	Tjilatjap.
Menado.	Weltevreden.
Palembang.	

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.
CHINA and JAPAN:—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.
BRITISH INDIA.—Bombay and Calcutta.
LONDON BANKERS:—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation. Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.
PARIS BANKERS: Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation.
NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust, Co. Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, Goldman Sachs and Co.
Correspondents in every part of the World.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Sorab Building, No. 7, Murzban Road, Fort.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
W. J. DeGRAAN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... $20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... $4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $35,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $30,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Dairen	Malacca	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila.	Sungei Putani
Colombo	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Foochow	New York	Tsingtao
Hankow	Penang	Vladivostock
Harbin.	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkew	Rangoon	Yloiol
Ipoh		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital and Paid-Up Capital	...	Rs. 7,58,73,823.
Reserves	...	,, 2,64,74,698.
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	...	,, 5,81,11,467.

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Board of Directors.
HEAD OFFICES: BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E. C.
Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON, etc.
Every facility offered for General Industrial and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America. Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received.
For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.
General Manager,
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

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THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD., LAHORE.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
The oldest Indian Life Office under Indian management.
1. Policies kept up automatically. No fear of 1 and forfeiture lapse.
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4. Financial position of the Company declared sound and strong as a result of Acturial valuations. Decent Bonuses declared to Profit-participating Policy holders.
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6. Insurance Policies under all upto date schemes issued. Energetic and respectable agents wanted all over India on liberal terms. Every patriotic Indian must make it a point to patronize "Bharat."
For particulars please apply to:—
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-I A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
WANTED AGENTS.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES,
16, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD.
(Established 1906.)
FIRE.
Lowest possible rates, prompt settlement of losses.
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Liberal and quick payments of claims.
LIFE.
Complete protection in Emergency.
Please apply to:—
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Chief Agents.
29, Dadoo Building,
Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5128.
Telegraphic Address:—SUJJANGUD.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS ... ... Rs 1,76,00,000
LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.
Manager

THE
NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY
SIR D. J. TATA, KT. CHAIRMAN

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	...	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	,,	11,86,81,250
PAID UP	,,	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT, & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE, MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company WALLACE STREET, FORT.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
AHMEDABAD, Bekubhai Ambalal & Co.
KARACHI Jemshed N, R. Mehta.
CALCUTTA, V. G. Crober, Branch Manager
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager
RANGOON, R D. Tata and Co., Ltd and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.,
NEW YORK, Summer Ballard, U. S. A. Manager.
LONDON { Sedgwic Collins (Agencies) Ld. Commercial Union Assurance Co Ltd. Marine Underwriters.
PENANG, Behr and Co., and Durega and Thomas, Ltd.
IPOH (Perak), Labrooy Bros.
SOURABAYA (Java). The London-Rangoon Trading Co., (Java), Ltd.
MEDAN (Sumatra). Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam) Malcolm Berange.
KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and Co.
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.
R. J. DUFF.
General Manager.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 BALES COTTON.
P. P. C. J. Suit No. 2918 of 1921.
Raibahadur Kalyanmal Prilokchand...Plaintiff.
v/s.
Balkrisna Gobindaram ..... Defendant.
THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 25th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the Godown of Rai Bahadur Kalyanmal Trilokchand at Colaba Pasta Lane by order of the said Plaintiff pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the consent decree passed on the 14th February, 1922, and on account and at the risk of Balkrishna Govindram the defendant,
30 Bales Rotegam Cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT LADY JAMSHEDJI ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT.
O. O. C. J. SUIT NO. 392 OF 1917.
Esmail Allarakhia ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Abdur Rahim Tajudin and others Defendants.
On WEDNESDAY, the 10th May, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).
Messrs. GANDHI and CO., Auctioneer will, by order of Messrs. Mulji Thakoredas and Co., Attorneys for the receivers, Esmael Allarakhia and Ebrahim Sapruddin appointed by the High Court of Bombay in the above suit and on account and at the risk of Defendants, sell the undermentioned immoveable property on the Premises.
SCHEDULE.
All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage or building standing there on situate at Lady Jamshetji Road without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement three hundred and ten square yards, or there abouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old No. 11-414, New No. D/3457, Old Survey No. 3/92 and New Survey No. 2/32 and bounded on the East by the property of Abdul Rehim Allusaheb Sattope on the West by the property of Memon Ismail Jusub on the North by the property of Aminabai widow of Lalmiya and on the South by Gangabai's Chawl and the buildings there on are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 4959 and Street No. 287 P.B.M.
For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mulji Thakoredas and Co., Attorneys for the receivers at their office Examiner Press Bldg. Fort, or to the undersigned.
GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th April, 1922.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)
Sale of cutlery goods and Rights of monthly Tenancy of the cutlery shop situate at No. 120, Cutlery Bazar.
High Court.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 5014 of 1921.
Mahomed Takie Mahomad Shafie and others .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Mahomad Rafie Mahomad Shafie ...Defendants.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of Mr. Haji Esmail Haji Ahmad Dawood the Receiver appointed by the order herein made on the 8th day of December, 1921 sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 25th April 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the above place premises the raining stock-in-trade and shop furniture of the said firm with rights of monthly tenancy.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the buyers and the balance shall be paid and goods removed next day of the sale.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th April 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
30, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 138 CASES PROVISIONS.
(JAMS, SARDINES AND SWISS MILK.)
6 CASES SWISS LACES AND 3 CASES GLASS WARE, ETC.
HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 1596 of 1921.
Kering Rupchand and Company .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Nazar A. M. Dharemsi and Shirin Cassamally .....Defendants.
Under instructions from the Mortgagee Messrs. Canji Dwarkadas and Co. and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bai Shirin Cassamally the Second Defendant and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Order made in the above suit on 13th day of April, 1922, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will on Wednesday, the 26th day of April, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by public auction at their rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, the goods mentioned below:—
178 Cases Provisions Jams, etc.
15 Cases Sardines.
5 Cases Swiss Milk.
6 Cases Swiss Lace.
3 Cases Glass ware.
Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent., Delivery within 8 days on payment of balance.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th April, 1922.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... F. 80,000,000 £6,666,666
RESERVE FUND ... F. 59,139,249 £4,928,270.
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin.	Pekajongan.
Bandoeng.	Pontianak
Cheribon.	Semarang
Djember.	Soeraballa
Djocja.	Solo
Kota Radja.	Tening Tinggi
Langsa	(Delhi)
Macassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok Betong
Padang	Tjilatiap
Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAIT'S SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest showed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Hornby Road.
E. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Mng. Agent.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED in Bombay, AGENTS to send address. Telegrams up-country. Good terms. Apply Box No 7979 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3400

WANTED—An ASSISTANT to take charge of a business office. Only those knowing accounts, business and office routine should apply personally to the undersigned ANNAPURNA COOKER COMPANY, Churney Road, Bombay, No. 4.
A C12812

WANTED—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for service in Tonk State. Salary Rs. 40 per month with free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to the STATE SURGEON, Tonk Rajputana.
A C12805

WANTED AT ONCE A SHORTHAND typist for Kalyan. Salary Rs. 90/- with free unfurnished quarters. Apply personally with papers GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE, THE TATA HYDRO ELECTRIC Company, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
R3463

WANTED—English speaking educated LADY COMPANION for highly respectable Mahomedan Lady and Daughter outside Bombay. Pay up to Rs. 50. with board and residence. Apply sharp to Box No. 50, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED An energetic SALESMAN to sell of Rubber English Motor Tyres of assorted sizes, just arrived on private consignment. Reasonable commission will be allowed. Apply immediately Box No. 7887. Advt, Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C12550

WANTED—200 young educated man of all grades for vacant posts in various branches of business. Salaries ranging from Rs. 40 to Rs. 120 p.m. according to qualifications. Apply with one-anna Postage stamp together with copies of testimonials to—The MANAGER, The New Hosiery Works, Bulandshahr, U. P.
A R3426

SALARY Rs. 100—250 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN experienced in Exports and Imports and having resided in Japan for a long time seeks employment in a respectable firm. Please apply Box No. 7961, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3471

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—FLOORS and ROOMS near Rly. Stns. at Dadar, Vikhroli and Bhandup. Apply OOMERSEY RAISEY & CO., New Chinch Bander Road, Bombay, 9, Telephone No. 1823.
C R3419

TO LET—SEASIDE BUNGALOW at Juhu Tara sands. Motor Road from Santa Cruz Station. Rent Rs. 300 Excellent seabathing. Apply to J. B. SAKLATWALLA, Nausari Building, Fort, Bombay.
C R3473

TO LET—For Offices, Fourth Floor Front of a building in the centre of Hornby Road, 57 by 28 feet. Available for immediate occupation. Lift is available. Apply Box No. 7981. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R12811

TO LET New upto date buildings at Rampart Row, Fort, from 1st June, 1922, suitable for Shops, Show Rooms & Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
R3474

TO LET—GODOWN nar Mazgaon Railway Station and on the tramway lines, 6500 sq. feet quite fit for storing purposes of erecting small factories working by oil or electric engines. For rent and plans please apply to Messrs. K. H. Kayani and CO., 7-11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
C C12760

TO LET—Extensive SHOW-ROOMS, facing Hughes Road, next to Rolls-Royce, with Masoline Floor, especially suitable for Automobile Companies, permit for Workshop, adjoining Roadway to the rear of premises connecting Hughes Road and Gowalia Tank Road. Possession from First May. Ground space 16,000 square feet. Reasonable rent. Apply Box No. 7952, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 12738A

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arther Road, Jacob's Circle.
JA

FOR SALE—HUP-MOBILES CAR, 7 seat 4 cylinder. Slightly used, going cheap. Apply Box No. 7976, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—MARELLI 3 B.H.P 230/400 volts A. C. Pumping sets Brand new. Each complete Rs. 1800 only three remain unsold. Please write for further particulars. THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO. 80, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
K

WANTED—Two New LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30' by 7' by 6" by 180 to 200 lbs. working pressure complete with all mountings and fittings. Apply with lowest price and Make, to MADHOWLAL MILLS, Ahmedabad.
R3466

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST ON Sunday night the 23rd April, (10 to 12, p.m.) or left in a carriage taken from Byculla station to Colaba, one 3½A (Post card size) ENSIGN FOLDING CAMERA, containing an exposed film, in a leather case with the owners name marked on it. Police informed. The finder or any person leading to the trace of this camera, will be handsomely rewarded by the SERVICE ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION, 43, Great Western Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
R3478

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

COASTING STEAMERS Several new and second-hand cargo passenger steamers for sale. UNIC OPPORTUNITY. For particulars apply, 2nd floor 120, Suparibag Road, Parel.
R3472

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CHEESE Fresh White English Cheddar by well known makers can be had on cut quite fresh at Re. 1-12-0 per lb. WILLIAM GREEN & CO., 65, Parsi Bazar.
T R3477

FOR SALE—SPIRIT STOVES, Letter Files, Paper Fastners Cheap jewellery, Glass Chimney of different sizes, Safety Razors, etc. all of the best German Maker, and electric Chandaliers, ceiling hangings and brackets of the best Austrian Maker. For particulars please apply to Messrs. K. H. Kayani and Co. 7-11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
T R12760

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. - to meet the cost of its transmission, to

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia, (HOWRAH).

P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy. V. P. P. charges As. 5.
10866

PUBLIC NOTICES

WANTED

WANTED An experienced L. C. E. as State Engineer. Apply with testimonials stating terms &c, to Dewan, Wadhwan State, Wadhwan City.
C12798

THE PATRIOTIC ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(FIRE AND MARINE.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Office of above Company will be REMOVED to the "LAXMI BUILDING," 42, Ballard Road on and from 1st May, 1922.

KHATAU MAKANJI & CO.,
Chief Representatives.
C12817

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

PRICE OF GAS.

THE DIRECTORS regret to have to increase the price of gas per 1000 c. ft. to Rs. 6-8 for Lighting Purposes and Rs. 5-8 for other purposes than lighting as from the reading of meter indices at the end of April so that these higher prices will be charged for gas consumed in May and onwards. The increase is due to the increased cost of coale owing to labour troubles at the collieries and increased freight.

The price for Bandra District will be Rs. 6-12 and Rs. 5-12 respectively.

By Order.
C12766

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply and erection of one 15 Ton Weighbridge will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 10th day of June, 1922.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshops Foras Road who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices, Bombay
Dated 21-4-22.
TA 12796

NOTICE.

1. TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of mhowra flowers for use in the manufacture of liquor at the Government distillery, Nasik Road.

2. Samples of the mhowra flowers to be supplied should accompany the tender which should be enclosed in a cover superscribed "Tender for the supply of mhowra flowers" this cover being enclosed in another marked "confidential" and addressed to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise, Old Custom House, Bombay. The tender should reach the Commissioner's office before 12 noon on the 3rd May 1922.

3. A duplicate of the samples accompanying the tender should be sent to the Superintendent Nasik Distillery labelled "Sample of mhowra flowers" for analysis by the Excise Analyst.

4. The tenders should state how many Bengal maunds of each sample the tender can supply, and the price per maund f. o. r. Nasik Station.

5. The person whose tender is accepted by the Commissioner will be bound to supply the raw material up to the sample approved by the Commissioner.

6. Each tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 in cash, or Government paper, as guarantee for the due fulfilment of the undertaking. The deposits of the unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them on rejection of their tender and that of the successful tenderers on fulfilment of their undertaking.

7. The Commissioner reserves power to accept such tender as he may deem best in the public interest and to reject all or any of those received without assigning any reasons.

C. M. BAKER.
Commissioner of Customs,
Salt and Excise.
Bombay, 21st April, 1922.
TA 12809

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

I, the undersigned hereby notify that Mr. GULABSHANKER GAURISHANKER VAKIL and Mr. GURSETJI PESTONJI VAZIFDAR, who were the partners with me in the firm of Messrs. Fazalbhoy Jeemabhoy & Co., Agents of The Eastern Commercial Corporation, Limited, have retired and henceforth all transactions of the Company be carried on and signed only by me or by my Attorney.

FAZALBHOY J. LALLJEE.
Bombay, 24th April, 1922.
R3476

SIR VITHALDAS DAMODHER THACKERSEY EDUCATION FUND FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS.

APPLICATIONS are invited from undergraduates studying for Arts, Science, Agricultural, Engineering or Medicine, in Colleges affiliated to the University of Bombay for the award of Studentships, each of the annual value of Rs. 400 maximum, as loans from the above Fund commencing with the University Year 1922 that is 21st June 1922. Applications should reach this Office not later than 31st May 1922. Students who have already passed in their P. E. Examinations need only apply to the undersigned for particulars and forms of application, etc.

M. K. SRINIVASA RAO.
Secretary.
2, Rampart Row, Fort,
Bombay, 22nd April 1922.
C12806

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.
Suit No 4701 of 1921.

J. H. UMRIGAR & Anr. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs
Narsoo Asaram. ..... Defendants.

UNDER instructions from our clients Messrs. J. H. UMRIGAR and SHANKER RAJARAM ZIRANGE, notice is hereby given that Mr. NARSOO ASSARAM, who was a working partner in the firm of the undersigned carried on in the name of the Eastern Paint and Oil Manufacturing Co., is by a consent Decree made in the above suit separated from the above business and our said clients are the sole Proprietors of the said firm as and from the 1st day of November, 1921, and are not responsible for any acts of the said Narsoo Asaram from and after that date. Public are therefore warned against having any dealings with the said Narsoo Asaram in the name of the said firm of the Eastern Paint and oil Manufacturing Company.

Dated this 22nd day of April 1922.

RUSTOMJI and GINWALA,
Attorneys-at-Law.
5, Rutherfield Street, Fort, Bombay
C12808

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHRI KRISHNA MADHAWRAO, Bombay Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 40, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground forming a part or portion of an Oart known by the name of Madhawseth Lane, situate on the south side of the Old Sonapur Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,823 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 127, Collector's New No. B/997, Old Survey No. 74 and New Survey No. 4/8160, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the house of Nowrojji Framji Darowala and others and partly by the Girgaum Bridge Candy Road, on or towards the West and South by the property of Boara Karimbhai Allybhai and on or towards the North by the piece of ground admeasuring 521 square yards occuped by under and about the family house and the shop reserved for the family members' use and by the old Sonapur Road with piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land except as to a piece of 6 square feet is in the occupation of several Fazandary Tenants who pay the rents to the Vendor.

Dated this 24th day of April, 1922.

RAGHAVAYA NAGINDAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C12816

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the AUCTION SALE held on the 10th day of April, 1922, by Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from Haji Jan Mahomed Adam and Haji Adam Haji Joosab Arabani, Executors of the Will of Ilaji Jusab Haji Sidick, our clients have purchased free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Examiner Press Buildings, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of permanent Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Old Nagpada Cross Lane, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and ten and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3208 and Street No. 66-68, and bounded on the North by the sweeper's passage on the South by the said Old Nagpada Cross Lane, on the East by the sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Bheekji Ahmed and on the West partly by the property of Haji Oosman Haji Esmail and partly by the property of Abdul Razak Rahimtoola and bearing New Survey No. 3084.

MULJEE THAKOREDAS & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
Dated this 24th day of April, 1922.
C12814

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the AUCTION SALE held on the 12th day of April, 1922, by Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co., Auctioneers under instructions from Haji Jan Mahomed Adam and Haji Adam Haji Joosab Arabani executors of the Will of Haji Jusub Haji Sidick our clients have purchased free from all claims and incumbrances the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Examiner Press Buildings, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Chakla Street, outside the Fort of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 644, New No. 6323, Old Survey No. 1916 and New Survey No. 2137 and assessed by the Collector Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 471, Street No. 204-206 and containing by admeasurement 69. 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Chakla Street, on or towards the West by a Sweepers passage and beyond that by the property of Haji Jaffer Haji Joomas, on or towards the North by the Gully and beyond that by the property of the said Haji Jaffer Haji Joomas and on or towards the South by the Sweepers passage and beyond that by the property of Haji Jassan Haji Abdulla.

MULJI THAKURDAS & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
Dated this 24th day of April, 1922.
C12815

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS AND BUSINESSMEN.

AUCTION SALE of a very valuable immoveable property at Shamji Hassaji Street, otherwise called Samuel Street

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Karabhoy the mortgagor, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of May 1922 at 4-30 pm (S T) the following immoveable property:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

A piece of land of the Quit and ground Rent tenure together with the buildings standing thereon situate on the west side of Shamji Hassaji Street otherwise called Samuel Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 248¼ square yards or thereabouts but according to actual measurement 242 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 498, 1022, 1037—1039 1375 and 1408 New No. 6150 Old Survey No. 605, 607, 650, 653, 654, 655, 656 and New Survey No. 2235 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the said Shamji Hassaji Street also called Samuel Street on the West by Dariashan property on the North by the Mosque of Bene Israil Community and on the South by the property of Rattonsey Goculdas and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No 1619 and Street No 52-56: 2-3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co. at their office at 14K Hummum Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

THE PROPERTY ON THE WEST OF THE AGRIPADA ESTATE WILL BE SOLD TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE RICH PERSONS TO INVEST THEIR MONEY.

Auction Sale of Properties behind Byculla Club in Cirrus Avenue Street, on the West of the Agripada Estate of the Improvement Trust and on Nowrojee Hill Estate of the Improvement Trust.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and assignee of the estate and effects of Ismail Dossa, Hoosenbhai Ismail and Gulamhusein Ismail and with the concurrence of the mortgagees, Messrs. Currimbhai and Co., Ltd., Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 25th and 26th inst respectively at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Premises the two undermentioned properties.

The Sale of the Property on the West of the Agripada Estate of the Improvement Trust on TUESDAY, the 25th April 1922, at 4-30 p.m (S.T) on the premises

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES

FIRST LOT.—All that the land admeasuring 1091 square yards or thereabouts situated on the Improvement Trust West Agripada Estate in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay known as plot No. 85 of the said estate and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by a sweeper passage, on the East by Mombai Street, on the South by Circus Avenue and on the West by plot No. 84 of the said estate, and forms a portion of premises bearing new Survey No. 3528 and is possessed by the Municipality along with plot No. 84 under E Ward No 4145 Street No. 85.

Auction Sale of Nowrojee Hill Estate of Improvement Trust on WEDNESDAY, the 26th April 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SECOND LOT.—All that land admeasuring 220 square yards or thereabouts situate on the being plot No. 16 of the Improvement Trust's Nowrojee Hill Estate in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and bounded on the North by the passage belonging to the proposed play ground on the South by plot No 18 of the Nowrojee Hill Estate agreed to be leased to Thakursey Teja—on the East by the Chinch Bunder Road and on the West by Plot No. 17 of the said estate and forms a portion of the premises bearing New Survey No. 3184 and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 3780 and Street No. 20.

For particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, or the undedrsigned.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC HOUSE HOLD FURNITURE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS

Messrs. CRAFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 14th May, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at 5, Love Lane, Mazagaon.

The property of Mr R G Webb.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th April 1922

LEGAL NOTICES

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 2310 of 1921.

MIYA MAHOMED HAJI JAN MAHOMED CHHOTANI, of Bombay Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Memonwada outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

HAJI ESMAIL HAJI NOOR MAHOMED CHANDIA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, carrying on business at Victoria Road, Byculla, outside the Fort. ..... Defendant

WHEREAS by decree made in the above suit on the 30th day of July, 1921, it was inter alia ordered that the defendant do pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 8833-5-2 for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent per annum upon the amount of the said judgement from the date thereof until payment.

And WHEREAS by a warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 29th day of August, 1921, the following moveable property was attached, viz., 34 ready made frames of doors and windows, 22 logs of wood, 14 planks, 60 scantlings and 14 logs of wood.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the Warrant of sale of moveable property dated the 3rd day of March, 1922, put up for sale by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 11th day of May, 1922, at 4 o'clock P. M. (S.T.) in the open space at Victoria Road, Byculla, without the Fort, (where the aforesaid moveable property is lying) the aforesaid moveable property or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, interest, costs, costs of previous and this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information, application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 21st day of April, 1922.
MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C12810

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 300 TONS RANGOON, MOULMEIN SELECTED FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 25th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of Seth Ganpatrai Rukmanand and on account and at the risk of the constituents.

About 300 tons Rangoon Moulmein selected First class Teak squares short and long marks AB, GR and Co., GLP, WRD, DEM, ML, MNSM and DOS.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BUNDLES WIRE ROPES.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort by order of Messrs. Jassoji and Sons and on account and at the risk of Messrs. B. H. Kayum and Co., of Nagdevi Street.

4 Bundles Wire Ropes.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th April, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS

Lalitkala Darshak

SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO. V BHOSLE.
will Stage at Bombay Theatre.

Wednesday the 26th April 1922 at 8-30 p. m.
"RAMRAJ VIYOG"
On Saturday the 29th April 1922 at 8-30 p. m.
"SHAHA SHIVAJI"
On Sunday 30th April 1922 at 3 p. m.
Horniman Bemefit Perfomance
"SANYASACHA SANSAR"
On Sunday NO Complimentary tickets will be allowed.

WEST-END CINEMA.

(New Charney Road.)

TIME:—5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

K. D. & BROTHERS present
"HARMA" British Production

'The Man Who Forgot'
'The Man Who Forgot'
6 parts

Even the best of the chums become bitterest enemies, for the sake of girls.

A woman has power enough to turn the head of any man.

Desperate Struggle and exciting events can be seen throughout.

It's a film of general interest.

ALSO COMICS

GLOBE CINEMA

"NEW PROTEA"
(First 6 Parts)

Wonderful Astrologer

Mr. Rupachandha, B.A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 10-10-12. "The perusal of THE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well-repaid me."

The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enable you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character Reading of everybody, etc. It also contains God's Siva's method of telling future events without horoscopes or date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The premier Astrological Bureau, Chodavaram Vizag, Distriot.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.
BERT LYTELL
In
"THE LION'S DEN"

THE EXCELSIOR.
TO-DAY at 9-30 p. m.
Bandman's Eastern Circuit Ltd.
Presents
KAAI'S ROYAL HAWAIIAN TROUBADORS.
Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

THE EMPIRE
To-Day At 6-30; 8-15; and 10 p.m.
The Screen's Greatest Treat
MARY PICKFORD
IN
"A ROMANCE OF THE REDWOODS"
An Arterafi picture of Unusual Heart Appeal Charm and Thrills.

THE EMPRESS
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"RAMAYANA"
"RAMAYANA"
"RAMAYANA"
"RAMAYANA"
in 21 parts of absorbing interest
This Week Third Instalment
(Parts 12th to 16th)
Come and See the Story of the Ages.
(Gorgeous Scenery)
Ancient Temples.
Wonderful Illusions.
A Veritable Treat.
A Superb Cinematographic Gem.
All lovers of Ancient Indian History and Devotional Mythology must see this
Stupendous Production
The First Indian Serial

THE "STAR"
presents
To-night and This Week!
A Big Human Interest Drama
"THE HOUSE WITHOUT CHILDREN"
A Splendid Society Picture
A clean story of Home life, intensely interesting to everybody, and particularly to those who reside in "Houses without Children."
7,500 feet—8 parts.
together with
A Topical Budget shewnig
The Procession of POPE PIUS XVI.
4 Shows Daily commencing 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30
Saturday, and Sunday Extra Matinee at 2-30.
NO INCREASE IN PRICES.
Coming! Coming! Coming!
The World's Greatest Wonder Serial.
"THE WHIRLWIND"
featuring
The most celebrated Screen Star
"CHARLES HUTCHISON"
America's death-defying Hero of Dare-devil deeds.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT AND FIRST WEEK
Pathe presents
The First Chapter of the Tales of
ONE THOUSAND & ONE NIGHTS
AN ENTIRELY NEW PRODUCTION STARRING
MADAME NATHALIE KOVANKO
in the role of GOUL-Y-HANAR
The most gorgeous and the most expensive production of the year in three chapters of three parts each.
1st chapter.—GOUL-Y-HANAR
in Pathe colour and pathe tints Better than the "Sultaness of love" recently shown in Bombay. It is a picture that you will never forget. Come and see.
PATHE GAZETTE & POLARD COMIC
Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P. M
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 P. M.
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 P M
Note:—In spite of the greatest cost of this film the prices will remain as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

To-night The Night
for those who have failed to see the most stupendous
KOHINOOR PRODUCTION
PUNDALIK
The greatest production ever seen. Thousands have seen it and thousands are eager to see it.
THE MAJESTIC DON'T BE LATE
CINEMA: 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 (P.M.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2000 COTTON BALES (SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER).

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 25th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Colaba Arthur Bunder opposite Fort Press on account of the Insurance offices concerned the following

About 2000 Cotton Bales of Umra, Khangam and C. P District (slightly damaged by fire and water).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 30th April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dadyseth Hill Road Cumballa Hill, N. M. Pareis Bungalow, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture by Roberts-Wimbridge and Lazarus, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments, Perisian and terracottta figures, electric table and hall lamps and fans, old carved furniture, brassware, one sweet tone piano, English ice box, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown cupboards, reclining sofa, writing tables, glass door book and silver cases, marble clocks, rich pictures, English Enamelled leath tube fancy chicks English Ice box with refrigerator, one sweet tone Piano, Dresden figures, etc etc. The property of Mr. Partick and others.

Catalogues being published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF GLASS (TUMBLERS) GOLD ORNAMENTS, CYCLE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms 120, Apollo Street by order of the offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following :—

3 cases glassware (Tumblers).

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate unclaimed and proclaimed articles such as Gold studs and links, gold nose ring, gold puttees, watches, sari, choli, cycle, lucas lamp, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSE, LETTER BOOKS, QUILTS, BELTS, BRUSHES, NUMDAH FELT, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 29th instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following :—

1 case coloured cotton hose, 1 case hair slides, 1 case letter books.

1 case half hose, 1 case coloured cotton hose, 2 cases white satin jeans.

1 case cotton quilts, 1 case pure Indian Drills, 2 Bales cotton piecegoods.

2 cases wool half hose, 1 silk embroid Muslin all over, 3 cases quinine pills.

1 case Paris garters, 4 case cotton Towels, 15 cases Pad locks, 2 cases confectionery.

27 cases canned fruits, 3 cases cornel shuttles, 1 case suction hose.

6 cases gin sundries, 1 case scrub brushes, 2 cases medium Bow springs.

1 Parcel Belts, 7 Parcels hooks and eyes, 2 Parcels celluloid comb wear.

1 Parcel celluloid hair rings.

On account and risk of Mahomedally. A. Rajkotwalla of Bheady Bazar.

23 Rolls yellow namdah Felts.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2,000 COTTON BALES (SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER).

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant sell by public auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at Colaba old gun carriage Factory opposite old Colaba station on account of the Insurance offices concerned the following :—

About 2,000 Cotton Bales of Umra Khangam and C. P. district (slightly Damaged by Fire and Water).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 25th April, 1922.

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE

OF 24 YEARS FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika," Sunday, July 2, 1899.

ASTHAMA CURE

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—It will be glad tiding to Asthama patient to hear that they can obtain immunity from their terrible sufferings by trying a simple Asthama cure which has come to my knowledge. Babu J. P. Ray is a discoverer of this specific. He is a charitable man and distributes medicine "gratis." A good many persons afflicted with this fell disease in Beneras have been radically cured by using the medicine. There are a good many prescriptions which give relief from Asthama temporarily, but there is pehraps no recognised medicine which cures it. The suffering world should, therefore, hail with delight the appearance of a medicine of this kind, Babu J. P. Ray has got a pamphlet printed which gives a description of his treatment and the names of men who have benefited by its use and where it is available to the public. This is a marvellous remedy and I would strongly recommend the sufferers from Asthama to make application to the Babu at Durga Kund Road. Beneras City.

Correspondent S. M. L.

NOTE—Please ask for testimonials.

Present address :—

J. P. RAY, K. P. RAY, 5, Beneras City.

(1)

Biochemistry or Life Chemistry.

The Science which heals the sick scientifically and employs medicine only constituents of the blood.

Thousands of hopeless cases cured. Numerous testimonials open to inspection.

Certain cure for Sprue, Gallstone Stone Tumours, Cataract, Apendicits, Paralysis, etc. No operation. No injection.

Our medicines are non-poisonous.

DOCTOR SAM. WILLIAMS,

Graduated Biochemist,

No. 1, Cantonment Road, Lucknow, U.P.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

THE BOYCOTT.

BY "KRISTODAS."

The Boycott of Foreign Cloth.

There is a school of economists flourishing in this country who believe in all seriousness that economics is concerned only with pure intellect and that there is no place in the science either for sentiments or for feelings. Not only this but to them this science appears to consist of absolute truths whereas as is the experience of a large number of people, this science appears to consist more of relative truths than of absolute truths. Some of our economists being misguided unfortunately by their delusions with regard to the nature of this economic science have been fighting against the Khaddar movement since its inception. Every month they were comforting themselves with the fond hope that the movement was dying out and yet this movement has such a sturdiness and vitality that it has survived all these fond hopes and shows yet no sign whatever of an early decay. The Hon'ble Mr. Kale belongs to this school of economists and being a Member of the Council of State has to prove that he has got a fund of common sense which has not been won over by the Khaddar movement. An article by him on the boycott of foreign cloth appeared in a recent issue of the "Indian Textile Journal." He observes that "by some it will be believed that universal boycott of foreign (which means mainly British) cloth and yarn in India will bring about political salvation of the people." Why should the learned professor attribute this tendency only to the Indian people? This tendency in fact is to be found not only in this country but in almost all the European countries where "home productions" are always considered worthy of patronage and encouragement. The professor then voices a doubt with which we are unfortunately too familiar in the political history of this unhappy land—the doubt of cynics and half-hearted people which always clings like a drag to all our forward movements. It was said that if a man hath faith like a mustard seed it will be powerful enough to break the mountains. Even this much faith is not required at present but a little faith is required to make men feel and believe that the Khaddar movement has come to stay, has come for the benefit not only political but social of the land we live in.

Manchester feels the pinch.

Why then ask in a doubting spirit whether the boycott will be general and long-living enough to produce the desired impression on Lancashire and the Imperial Government? 50 per cent of Lancashire mills are idle and the Manchester manufacturers are keenly bitter against the Gandhi movement and Khaddar propaganda. Manchester manufacturers are not a set of tyres and weak-kneed people who can be ruffled by any passing breeze. They will be and can be only disturbed by a movement which they feel surely will strike at the very roots of their hold on this country and will sap away the prosperity of Lancashire. Already the Khaddar production has in one year risen to such a large proportion as to make not only Manchester but also the local millowners feel afraid of its competition. The first para of Professor Kale's article closes with a sentiment which would have been more in its place in the mouth of Mr. Lloyd George in his moments of hectoring and bullying spirit but surely it does not sound well in an article written by an Indian economist like Professor Kale. He writes that "a nation which incurred a debt of £8 thousand millions in the recent war, can certainly bear a loss of 60 millions a year for some years (assuming that the boycott is completely successful) and will find other markets for its piecegoods." Has the professor followed so little the developments of the recent industrial situation in the world or the history of the piece-goods industry in England before the war as not to see that there is positively no such facile market for English piece-goods as India? China is already proving the battle ground between Japan and the United States on the one hand and England on the other. Europe is closed and the Colonies take very little. However, if Manchester can find markets among the wild tracts of Africa, we for one shall not protest. The task of finding out other markets as a substitute for Indian markets will not prove either so light or easy as the professor seems to imagine. Even if Lancashire and for the matter of that, England refuses to budge an inch from the policy she has set to herself to pursue with regard to India, the policy of minimum reforms with the maximum of repression, India will not lose but will gain immensely through the policy adopted by the Congress of encouraging Khaddar and the Swadeshi. She will gain economic independence at least in one important particular.

Hastening Slowly.

The school of economists to which we refeerrd above is very much enamoured of the Anglo-Indian doctrine of "hastening slowly." This cult has found much acceptance both with the bureaucracy and its supporters. It is a very comfortable and easy doctrine fit for lotus eaters requiring no exertions, no storm and stress, no rousing of passions, and no struggles. Professor Kale emphasises that "it must be a comparatively slow process" and that "India must be made to produce a larger quantity of fine raw cotton and her mills must manufacture the raw materials into the kinds of cloth that are at present imported and that India's capacity to turn out middling and rough quality of cloth must be likely increased." If these conditions are fulfilled, the learned professor condescends to state that "these objects are worth sacrificing of every one who wants to promote the economic development of this country at a more rapid pace." Prodigious! It means comforting ourselves with the happy delusion that we have to wait for one or two generations or more for making India independent even with regard to such a small item as the supply of her piecegoods. Even a slightly accelerated pace will ruffle the peace of mind of our Anglo-Indian mentors and our learned professors who like sailing on smooth waters and are liable to the attack of seasickness if there is the slightest ruffling of wind.

Economic Beneficence.

The professor concedes that one would favour the boycott movement if one could be convinced of economic beneficence. If by economic beneficence is meant giving work to hands which are workless, giving food to mouths which are hungry, and giving clothing to backs which are naked, the Khaddar has proved of economic beneficence not only according to the views of people prejudiced like ourselves but even according to the views of several leading economists and and even Government officers like Mr. Collins who writing recently in an enthusiastic strain over this movement. We remember to have heard Mr. J. A. Wadia speaking last year at a meeting held in the rooms of the Presidency Association where he too spoke strongly in favour of the economic beneficence of the Khaddar movement. The professor says that the boycott of foreign cloth without providing a substitute therefor is not an effective way in which to promote the material well-being of the masses. If he had followed the movement and studied the unofficial figures of the Khaddar production, he would have been convinced that Khaddar has been able by now to supply all clothing requirements required of the Indian people supplementary to the Indian mills. The real test as to whether Khaddar is available is to go oneself to a Khaddar shop and find out the Khaddar is on sale. In fact Khaddar stocks are in plenty throughout the country and no one has reason to complain that the boycott of foreign cloth has left or will leave Indian people in a state of semi-naked ness. The professor is surely drawing a red-herring across the trail when he says that it is harmful to divert labour engaged in mills and factories and to transfer it to hand-spinning and hand-weaving. May we ask as to who has done it or who has advocated such a sort of transfer? The boycott movement is not, as he alleges, an attack upon machinery and modern ways of living. Mahatma Gandhi himself made it clear that his views with regard to machinery were his own and did not bind either the Congress or his followers. Why then try to confuse the issue by bringing in arguments about machinery and why bring in contrast between western and oriental civilisations which is not involved at all in the Khaddar movement which is meant entirely for achieving economic independence of the country and relieving the wants and sufferings of the poor? He admits that autonomous workers and cottage industries must be encouraged and handloom weaving can be rehabilitated in specific conditions, but at the same time he believes it to be madness to drive the country back to Khaddar and the primitive conditions it means. There is a confusion of thought here. Khaddar does not mean going back to the primitive social conditions. Even in several civilised countries in the West what are known as home-spuns are a favourite piece of clothing at present and even the wedding trousseau of H. R. H. Princess Mary was made on special handloom by selected handloom weavers. The professor says we cannot do without machinery and India cannot afford to be reduced to the position of a barbarous country. This is merely tilting lances Quixote-like against wind-mills as nobody has seriously proposed that we should do without machinery or that we want to reduce India to the position of a barbarous country.

Ship-building.

Several witnesses pleaded before the Fiscal Commission strongly for Government help to the ship-building industry in the country if it had to be made successful. The experience of ship-building companies started during recent times goes to show that none of the Indian concerns will be able to stand against the powerful combines of British shipowners as long as the Government of India do not take sufficient steps to safeguard the interests of the ship-building industry and to promote its cause. The work of which the Government of India and some of our economists fight shy is being done in the United States of America with a great deal of zeal and earnestness. President Hardinge in his annual message to the Congress on the 6th December made known his intention to provide a plan for the expansion of the American merchant marine. He again emphasises his intention in a message which he addressed the Congress on the 20th February. He said: "instead of applying the discriminating duty to specific cargoes and to the encouraging only to inbound shipment I propose that we shall collect all the import duties without discrimination as bound in American and foreign waters and apply the heretofore proposed reduction to create a fund for Government and to our merchant marine." In lieu of discriminating duties on imports brought in American bottoms the President announces that "it is proposed to take 10 per cent. of all duties collected on imports brought to us in American or foreign bottoms and create therefrom a merchant marine fund." To this fund shall be added tonnage charges, taxes and fees imposed on vessels entering the Ports of the United States and the whole fund will be utilised towards subsidising the shipping and the ship-building industries. A Bill embodying the President's recommendations was introduced in Congress which proposes the setting aside by the Shipping Board, out of the revenue from sales and operations, a sum not exceeding 125 million dollars. Loans for a sum not more than 2/3 of the vessel to be constructed or the value of the vessel when re-equipped are to be made available under the Bill and the rate of interest thereon is not to be less than 2 per cent. per annum. This is the way in which the Government can proceed towards having an Indian shipping. Will the Legislative Assembly draw its attention to this?

Living in glass Houses.

It is said that people living in glass houses should not throw stones at people outside. The "Times of India", however, is courageous enough to achieve such a feat. It waxes eloquent and indignant over the so-called breach by Germany in having a pact with Russia. Are the hands of any of the Western Powers clean of political and diplomatic mud that people of one nationality can blame people of other nationalities for not honouring international obligations or promises made and pacts ratified? In the same issue in which the "Times of India" waxes eloquent over this question was to be found a telegram announcing that the segregation policy with regard to Indians had already been adopted in Kampalla. This will be followed by segregation in other parts of East Africa and perhaps down below also. All this is a breach of faith and breach of promises towards people who led the vanguard in colonising the wild and arid tracts of Africa long before the white settlers went there and yet there are people who can point out to Germany only as a culprit with regard to breaking of pledges and promises. Surely we do not see the beam in our eyes, but we can only see the mote in our neighbours' eyes.

Prices and Wages

The following figures compiled by the New York "American" regarding the comparative daily wages of labourers and prices of some commodities will be interesting to our readers :—

AVERAGE DAILY WAGE.

		Germany.	Italy.	Japan.	France.	England.	U.S
Shipyards, skilled	$	0.75	0.90	1.53	1.35	3.32	5.1.
Shipyards, unskilled	,,	.70	.50	1.20	1.00	4.60	3.52
Dyes, skilled	,,	.61	1.15	none	1.20	2.79	4.50
Dyes, unskilled	,,	.54	.60	none	1.00	2.25	3.00
Leather, skilled	,,	.70	.72	1.23	1.56	2.44	4.00
Leather, unskilled	,,	.64	.42	1.20	1.17	1.94	3.00
Blacksmiths	,,	.70	.76	1.03	1.50	2.84	6.80
Mechanics (skilled)	,,	.68	.94	1.50	1.70	2.90	6.40
Mechanics (unskilled)	,,	.56	.60	1.20	1.60	1.60	4.00
Masons'	,,	.75	1.35	1.40	1.34	3.38	8.54
Electricians	,,	.70	.88	1.30	1.45	2.98	8.00
Day labouress	,,	.65	.54	1.20	1.10	1.60	3.50

SUNDRY PRICES.

Bread (per lb.)	,,	0.03	0.03	none	0.04	0.05	0.09
Potatoes (per lb.)	,,	.01	.01½	0.02	0.02	0.03	.03
Tea (per lb.)	,,	.52	none	.22	.48	.58	.69
Coffee per lb.)	,,	.40	.44	none	.42	.50	.35
Men's overcoats (ready made)	,,	10.00	12.00	..	18.00	15.00	20.00
Women's suits	,,	9.00	12.50	..	20.00	19.00	22.50

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, April 21st.

		Bales.
Tota Day's Sales at Liverpool		7,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		..
,, ,, Sales of East Indian		100
,, ,, Imports		..
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—		
Mid Americans Spot Fair demand		10 26
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		17 25
New York, 10-30 a.m.	May	17 80
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July	17 78
	Oct.	17 40
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.	May	16 83
	July	16 88

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 21st.

Months	To-day's Price.
April	..
May	10 03
June	10 10
July	10 05
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	9 91
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	..
Feb.	..
Mar.	9 85

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 21st.

Months.	To-day's price.
April	10 08
May	10 09
June	10 09
July	10 11
August	10 03
September	10 01
Oct.	10 02
Novembers	9 98
December	9 96
January	9 94
February	9 92
March	9 91

Tone :—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 20th.

Months	To-day's price
April	15 80
May	15 85
June	16 00
July	16 20
Aug.	16 30
September	16 50
Oct.	16 75
Nov.	16 80
Dec.	16 85
Jan.	16 95

Manchester market pair cloth inquiry.
Yarns moderate demand,

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 21st

M. G. Bengal Good		7 30
,, ,, Fully Good		7 40
,, ,, Fine		7 80
,, ,, No. 1 Oomra, Good		8 30
,, ,, ,, Fully Good		8 70
,, ,, ,, Fine		9 10
M. G. Broach Good		8 85
,, ,, Fully Good		9 25
,, ,, Fine		9 65
M. G. Scinde Good,		6 90
,, ,, Fully Good		7 30
,, ,, Fine		7 70

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 21st

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	13,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	7,000
,, ,, to Continent	11,000
Futures at New York Mar.	..
Futures at New York May	17 91
Futures at New York July	17 51
Futures at New York Oct.	17 57
Futures at New York Jan.	17 60
Spot Cotton at New York	18 05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	16 88
Futures at New Orleans May	16 89
Futures at New Orleans July	16 96
Fair Rio Ordes (No. 7 quality)	11 1/8
Demand Basis	..
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. mined	29 5/8
Do. London	68 1/8

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 21st

Rentes 3 per cent	58
Bar Silver Spot	34 3/4
,, ,, 2 months hence	34 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver :—Steady continent sold. Speculators bought.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	..
Interest day to day loans	2
,, 7 day Merket loans	2 1/2
Discounts, Bank of England Rate	4
Bullion Shipments	£ 250,254

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 21st

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. Apl.-May Buyers	56/6
Barletta Russo 54 lbs. Apl.-May Sellers	56
Australian 52 lbs. April Sellers	56/6

Tone :—Firm.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 17 5 8
Hongkong	£ 111
National	£ 40

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold	Nominal,
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-April Nominal	£ 18 1/2
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs, ex-Ship	Nominal.

Tone of Rapeseed :—

Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May Nominal	£ 21

Tone of Linseed :—Very firm,

Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Apl.-May Sellers	£ 9
Taria Rapeseed :—Apl.-May Buyers	18
Linseed, Argentine Apl.-May firm quiet	£ 20 3/4

Tone :—

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 63
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 58 3/4
Copper Braziers	£ 52 1/2
Yellow Metal	£ 8 1/4
Hard Spelter	£ 21 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16 1/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 %1960/90	£ 87 5/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 89 1/2
War loan 5 % 1929/47	£ 101 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 %	59 3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	34
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan).	64 3/4
Govt. Securities 3 %	55 3/4
7 p/c. Indian Loan	£ 111 3/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June	10 1/2
Plantation First Larex Crepe April	8 3/4
Foreign of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	21

Tone :—Better demand.

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawnpore 16/18 C, & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	16/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June. Sellers	19/3
Do. Do. June July Sellers	19
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July Sellers	20
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July Sellers	20/3

Tone :—Dull.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

April 24.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully good Mg. Broach April, May at Rs. 463 and declined to Rs. 461 the same being the rate at 4 p.m. While Broach July, August opened at Rs. 489½ and ceased to Rs. 485½ on general selling, the rate at 4 p.m., was Rs. 486 The Baazr finally closed at Rs. 486. At Colaba the Market opened at Rs. 484½ and touching Rs. 485 closed at Rs. 483½. Fine Mg. Oomra May opened at Rs. 384 and touching Rs. 385 went down to Rs. 381 at 4 p.m. While Oomra July opened at Rs. 400 and advanced till Rs. 402½ in sympathy with some Offices buying Oomra May. It then ceased to Rs. 398 on selling by same Offices. F. G. Mg. Bengal May was Rs. 346 and July Rs. 353 nominal.

Our market far ready cotton remained quiet on Saturday last and the off-take was nominal, and confined to some fine lots from Japan Shippers. About 1500 Bs. are reported to have changed hands on that day.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, April 24th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April May	462
,, ,, ,,	July August	483 1/2
Fully Good Broach	April-May	462
,, ,, ,,	July-Augt	486
Fully Good Bengal	May	346
,, ,, ,,	July	352
Fine Oomra's	May	380
,, ,, ,,	July	397
Southern	May/June	375
,,	June July	388
Fully Good Bengal	May	343
,, ,, ,,	July	350
Fine Oomra	May	374 1/2
,, ,, ,,	July	392 1/2
Southern	May/June	373
,,	June, July	385

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 24th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May	462
,, ,, ,,	July-Augt	486
Fully Good Bengal	May	346
,, ,, ,,	July	352
Fine Oomra's	May	380
,, ,, ,,	July	397
Southern	May/June	375
,,	June July	388

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 24th.

Description,	Super-Fine	F Good	Good fine
M. G. Bengal and sind Punjab	..	3-5	355 335
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	400	385	370 ..
M. G. Central P. No. 1	430	415	400 ..
M. G. Central P. No 2	415	400	385 ..
M. G. Broach	..	475	465 455
M. G. Punjab American	..	..	.. ..

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-4
Bars Gold forward 28-2
Bars Silver ready 93-8
Bars Silver 1st settlement 93-10

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 1/32
B. C. Rate Bank's selling D D 1/3 1/16
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 3/32
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 1/8
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 5/16
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 5/32
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 3/16
Tone of Exchange—Steady Market.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs 294
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 314
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs 304
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 170½
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 165½
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D Rs. 202
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D Rs. 274
On Singapore Bank's selling D D Rs. 184
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 361
London Gold ready sh 93-5
London Silver ready d 34-3/8
London Silver forward d 34-3/8
Tone of Silver—China sold, Uncertain.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.42½
French Exchange Frcs 47.40
Swiss Exchange Frcs 22.70
Belgium Exchange Frcs 51.50
Italian Exchange Frcs 81.60
German Exchange Mrks 1140
Prague Exchange Krons 224

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 57
4 per cent Terminable Loan 96
4 per cent Conversion Loan 75
5 per cent War Loan 82/8
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 99/14
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100/6
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 100/6
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/4
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 64
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 64
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 64

SHARES.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1345, India 115, Central 34, Tata Bank 14/12 and Eastern 72.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2700xd., Alliance 320, Apollo 38/12, Birla Mills 81/4xd., Bombay Cotton 1160, By-Dyeing 1417/xd., Bradbury 1080, Century 820 Cen. India 4790, Colaba Land 2220, Coorla 267/8, Crescent 565, Currimbhoy 1630, David 1445xd., Edw. Sassoon 515, E. D. Sassoon 1/15, Elphinstone 138/12, Fazulbhoy 1385, Gokak 225, Ind. Bleaching 205, Ind. Malwa 610, Jamshed 545, Kastoorchand 900, Kohinoor 3235, Madhowji 525, Mathuradas 900, Meyer Sassoon 335, New Great 625, New City 680, Pabani 895, Pearls 1120, Phoenix 950, Premier 170, Planet 267/8, Shapurji 386/4, Simplex 920, Standard 2500n., Swan 1080, Swadeshi 5095xd., Tata Mill 1200n.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 465xd., B. Burma 460, B. Burma N. I. 135pr., Bt. Burma pet 10/12, B. Tramway 113/12, B. Steam 220, Bandi cement 43, Ind. Cement 270, Katni Ord. 245, Katni Defd. 1120, New India 18, Tata Iron Ord. 57/8, Tata Iron Defd. 195, Tata Iron N. Ord. 50, Tata Iron N. Defd. 145, Tata Hydro 840, Tata Oil 51/4 and Scindia Steam 6/4.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc, the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 22nd April 1922.

Cotton	14541	Bales.
Wheat	12439	Cwt.
Linseed	19333	,,
Rape, etc	3071	,,
Gingelly seed	2408	,,
Poppyseed	120	,,
Groundnute	1834	,,
Cashewseed	3069	,,
Rice	61195	,,
Myrabollams	4 11	,,
Cottonseed	17525	,,
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	8 89	,,
Juwar	2222	,,
Masur	128	,,
Barley	1546	,,
Bajra	1573	,,
Coal	3910	Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 24th.

Bank Telegraphic		1/3 3/32
Bank Demand		1/3 1/8
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s		1/3 5/16
Fos. Demand		295
American Dollars		381
Honkong Dollars		202
Shanghai		274
Japan		170
Singapor		184

Market Steady

WHY WORRY?

VERBEST (3 in 1) House wives Wonder Best

Will clean and polish all metals and glassware. Will remove all stains from clothing etc., without injury to the finest fabrics. Is a sure and certain death to bed bugs and other vermin. And is grand as a shampoo for the head, it stops and prevents dandruff

Price Rs. 1-8.

From the

VERBEST (3 in 1) Coy.,

Grant's Building, Colaba, BOMBAY.

—AGENTS WANTED.—

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 24.

S S Marienfels, Volkmann, Bremen.
S S Holmberg, Jargearn, Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Petersham, Duffill, Durban.
S S Trifels, Oltman, Colombo.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Laconia for Antwerp.
Steamer Maditerraneo for Antwerp.
S S Karapara for Durban, etc.

S S Marienfels:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Marienfels, 4679 tons, Captain A Volkmann, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bremen, with a general cargo.

S S Holmberg:—The steamer Holmberg, 1921 tons, Captain H Ottmann, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S S Petersham:—The T M Co's steamer Petersham, 2499 tons, Captain C Duffill, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban, with ballast.

S S Trifels:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Trifels, 3768 tons, Captain H Oltmann, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Colombo, with same bottom cargo.

EXPORT.

April 24.

S S Morea for London:—2000 cwts linseed, M B Kaisha.

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—4000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros; 51 cwts gum arabic, J Nurbheram and Co; 64 cwts dry casings, Ad. Meyer; 200 bales cotton, K Visram and Co.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—200 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co; 7 bales wool, H Md. Suleman; 28 bales wool, C Ramsarup; 15 bales wool, V Oomersey.

S S Olympia for Glasgow:—210 bundles shooks, 25 bundles iron hoops, Cutler Palmer and Co.

S S Mashobra for Antwerp:—50 bales cotton fly, Walmer and Co.

S S Concordia for Middlesborough:—1000 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate.

S S Concordia for Hull:—12000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Duffield for Leith (for order):—10000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Duffield for Dunkirk:—56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Jalaputra for Antwerp:—1000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 1206 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

S S Jalaputra for Ghent:—115 bales cotton, Bombay Co; 440 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 165 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 224 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Mediterraneo for Hamburg:—660 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co; 164 bales cotton fly, H Jagmohandas and Co; 100 bales hemp, M Gourishankar; 110 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 1000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 503 cwts myrabolams, C Jivanlal and Co; 599 cwts casein flour, Amein and Sons.

S S Mediterraneo for Dieppe:—20000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Iris for Havre:—401 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros; 6000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Iris for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton, A Khimji and Co; 100 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

S S Laconia for Marseilles:—1000 tons manganese ore, A Sirou and Co; 6000 cwts groundnuts, 1900 cwts castor seed, 12297 cwts teel seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Laconia for Genoa:—100 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co; 200 bales cotton, K Visram and Co; 30 bales cotton fly, G Virjee and Co; 1000 cwts castor seed, 4000 cwts rape seed, Volkart Bros; 1000 cwts castor seed, Gorio Ltd; 2000 cwts rape seed, 700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Tuscan Prince for Genoa:—100 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co.

S S Tuscan Prince for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton, N Rajram and Co; 55 bales cotton, 110 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co; 230 cwts gum arabic, P Kooverji and Co.

S S Tevere for Trieste:—110 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

S S Tevere for Venice:—320 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

S S River Trent for New York:—6000 cwts linseed, 4000 cwts castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 9800 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros; 97 cwts gum olibanum, 30 cwts gum tragacanth, E Virjee and Co; 48 bales cotton, D Bhanji.

S S Kidderpore for Hongkong:—2 cwts rhino horns, J Laljee and Co; 4 tons 2 cwts 11 lbs ivory, H Laljee and Co.

S S Awa Maru for Shanyhai:—981 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 4000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Awa Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Burma Maru for Tientsin:—100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Saiko Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, O M Kaisha; 3200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 312 bales cotton, T M K Kaisha.

S S Saiko Maru for Yokohama:—600 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Saiko Maru for Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

IMPORT.

April 24.

S S Bamora from Basrah, Agents B I S N Co Ltd:—12 cases asafoetida, 13 bundles M roots, 55 bundles dry fish, 11 bundles prawns, 449 boxes 476 bags dates, 2 boxes glass bottles, 7 bags gum, 109 bags raisins, 59 tons ironware, 1 bundle skin, 39 bundles sifi mats, 2 cases tea, 136 bales cotton, 20 bundles wool, 12 jottas 127 bags tobacco, 10 bundles dollars, 12 bundles specie.

S S Ahmedi from Basrah, Agents The Eastern Steam Navigation Co Ltd:—7 bundles 183 cases asafoetida, 75 bags almond, 74 bags 11 bundles A kernels, 2444 bundles 1 bag dates, 228 bags 2 cases gum, 2 cases 96 bags raisins, 45 bundles skins, 5 bags cummin seeds, 1 jotta 256 bales 13 bundles cotton, 20 bundles wool, 5 bundles carpets, 70 bundles specie.

S S Skuld from Bangkok, Agents F F Campbell and Co:—10 bundles raw silk, 67 bundles 589 pieces teak boards, 770 pieces teak planks, 1447 pieces teak squares, 5133 pieces mai yang scantlings, 34582 pieces 4459 bundles teak scantlings.

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Manager for India G. M. ROSE.

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Newspapers to hand from India bring news of a Lecture delivered by Dr. Norman walker before members of the Indian Legislative Assembly. Dr. Walker began by declaring that his mission was mainly at the instance of Mr. Montague, and not as a delegate of the General Medical Council. All the same the general trend of his discourse is in the vein of a representative and mouthpiece of that body only. He wanted to convey to his audience the desire of the General Medical Council to improve the standard of midwifery training in India, because of the high rate of infant mortality. May I point out that this is at once a far stretched point. Being a medical graduate myself of the Bombay University, and not having the good fortune or opportunity of having anything to do even with the highly complimented University of Madras, especially for its midwifery training, I may be safely considered to be in a position to speak for Indian Medical Education in general from personal knowledge and experience.

If the infant mortality in India has any relation to the midwifery training it will only be on the better side. The thousands of medical students turned out by the Universities and medical schools in India and the hundreds of lady doctors and qualified midwives attending Zenanas and other places, have only given a magnificent share towards reducing infant mortality in India. This fact has been acknowledged by educational and municipal authorities all over India, and is only too self evident to any one who cares to look at things in their proper perspective. It is a well-known fact that the chief causes of the high rate of infant mortality in India are the lack of hygienic surroundings and the lack of attendance by qualified doctors or midwives during confinement and later among the general mass of the population owing to the ignorance, superstitious beliefs and poverty of the people. Superstition soon gives way before education and enlightenment of the public mind and poverty may be made bearable by reasonable facilities made by municipalities, provincial governments and private philantropists. The latter would soon be moved by example and inspiration from the former. In the City of Bombay, my own birth-place, it is the philantropists chiefly Parsees) that generally hold example and inspiration glittering before the Municipality and the Presidency Government.

Let Dr. Walker inquire diligently as to how many maternity hospitals and qualified midwives, never minding qualified doctors, are there in the provinces and districts, how many maternity and child welfare centres have been established by Government and how many visitors from these institutions visit the confined mothers to see if things are all right and to give necessary instructions for the feeding and upbringing of the infant and the care of the mother. If these institutions and methods are considered essential for enlightened European countries, are they not the more necessary for a poor, silent and meekly suffering Country like India? Difficulties may be experienced for introducing these methods in India but would soon give way before steady perseverance when once a start is made. The main difficulty however lies in the amount allotted to Sanitation and Hygiene in the Indian budget. This should be an obligation and a main item on the budget of any Country next to Education (including training for national defence) if not equally with it. Military expenditure and other items could easily take subsequent places.

Entering into these details, Dr. Walker, will soon find the true causes of the high rate of infant mortality in India and their real remedies. The Indian medical training and the Indian medical students can safely hold their own with credit against the medical training and the medical students of any civilized country. In fact India (the East in general) is the home of medicine and medical science. Given the necessary facility and the opportunity there is no limit to which an ardent Indian medical student may not raise himself in the different departments of modern medical science. The only difficulty in the way of more desirable efficiency of the newly qualified Indian medical student if one such may be looked for to the satisfaction of Dr. Walker is the handicap he has had in having his training left mainly in the charge of British representatives of the Indian Medical service who monopolise medical education in India much to the detriment of deserving and worthy sons of the soil, however mature be their knowledge and experience and however high their attainments and qualifications.

I do not however, wish to depreciate or belittle the worth of some of the noblest sons of Britain like Sir Patrick Manson Sir Vandycake Carter, Sir Ronland Ross Sir Leonard Rogers, Cols. Lamb and Donovan and others true vocaries of science who have laid not only Indians, but mankind in general under their deep obligation through their research work in India. They devote most of their time to their scientific pursuits, and do not care much for private practice. Moreover very few Indian students come in contact with them for any length of time. The majority of service men who get teaching appointments have a tendency to look upon them from a financial point of view, because of the lucrative private practices following in the trail of such appointments, and have very little time to do thorough justice to their subject or keep in close touch academically or socially with the students under their charge. Neither are they to blame for such a state of affairs. It is the faulty, rutty, oldfashind system that requires to be overhauled. Why, it has not been an unusual thing for one and the same man to fill two or three places successively in different subjects. Medical training certainly can never expect and get much from one who has to be jack of all trades as it were.

There is no earthly reason why examinations for the Indian Medical Service should not be held in India. Many a time the most competent and brilliant Indian students are debarred from joining the service owing either to financial reasons or parental objections. And when one is outside the tabernacle of the privileged service one is also debarred, as we have seen above from aspiring to the plums of higher offices. If these examinations are held in India, it would be economical both for the Governments and the students. Students would not be required to spend lavishly and beyond their means for qualifications in England, and would be content with more modest remuneration than the present rate, provided there were no invidious distinctions and the rank and status were the same as now prevalent. Time is ripe now when the Indian Medical Service was totally or almost wholly Indianised, barring a few guiding and advisory posts as required. Funds thus economised could safely be used towards improving and organising sanitation and child and maternity welfare schemes.

Fortunately for the Indians though not without an upheval the Government of India Act of 1919 has improved matters considerably from an Indian point of view, thanks to the guiding genius of Mr. Montagu who fathered the cause of the Indians as that of his children of Isreal and in whose cause has himself fallen at the hands of the reactionaries who had been thirsty of his blood since some time. I do not know how things are just now in India, but if these have not improved satisfactorily, it is the arrangement of the teaching staff mainly that should provide room for criticism to an observant eye if impartial, especially that of Dr. Walker.

I had the honour to meet Lord Lytton's Commission on Education of Indian Students when they came to Manchester. The Indian members of the Commission on entering into conversation were anxious to take my evidence officially in connection with medical education in India, but somehow or other the British members did not show any keenness in the matter, and so the matter did not seem to proceed any further.

The essence of the whole flank manceuvre can only be summed up as follows. There is no prima facie case made out against the Indian doctor. Generally considering, he is a steady, sober, responsible and painstaking worker. He is neither a bluff nor a bully. He is meek as lamb, conscientious and God-fearing. He has all the inborn elements of a true Christian unless spoiled by vicious contact in the West. He is a thorough gentlmen in the true oriental sense of the term. He is preferred by many a British doctor as assistant and is loved by his British patients. All this can not be borne in all the quarters and consequently threatens to be his very undoing.

Ye demi gods and jugglers of British politics. For goodness' sake do not humbug the world. The world can no longer be fooled now. Remember that honesty and sincerity are greater virtues than mere cleverness or rhetoric, and carry the palm of Kudos over the world in general and history in particular. Reaction, insidious or manifest, never pays in the end. Fair reasoning and endeavour at winning international goodwill constitute the wisest policy for all times.—Yours, etc.

ARDESHIR D. JILLA.
L. M. & S. (Bom)

Manchester, Mar. 29.

THE FRONTIER & THE ROYAL AIR FORCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Any one who has any personal or practical experience of our North Western Frontier will agree with the "Times of India" in toto with regard to the utter inadvisability of further strengthening our Royal Air Force in that region (see "Times of India," April 14). If the Royal Air Force hasdone service to us in the latest Waziristan episode it should be counted an exception. Let us not, however, omit to note the enforced landing. Air craft has yet to be perfected. It is not like railway trains or steamers which can be started and brought to a halt at will. The aviator is still dependent upon circumstances, more or less beyond his control, in the matter of landing; more or less beyond his control, in the matter of landing; he cannot descend on a given spot in accordance with the exigencies of the moment. Moreover your contemporary has laid proper emphasis on the sorest point with us all, the unbearable expenditure.

I am recording my experiences and impressions of a fortnight's tour of the Frontier in your journal. Whatever the value of the observations of myself and my colleagues who were conducted last month to some of the important Frontier posts under orders of H. B. The Commander-in-Chief, let me take this opportunity to call public attention to the genuinely liberal sentiments which would now appear to actuate the Military, in perfect consonance with the spirit of the reforms on the civil side, as introduced by his predecessor and persevered in, in the teeth of unparalelled obstacles, by the present Viceroy. Indians must feel grateful to Lord Rawlinson for the manner in which he has chosen to take into his confidence without any reservations Indian publicists in matters essentially military and related not to internal possibilities but external realities. It is for the first time during the British connection with India that the opportunity has been given to the representatives of the Indian press to observe for themselves the conditions obtaining along the N. W. Frontier of India without the slightest attempt at concealing any of the operations, and that with a trustfulness which has no precedent.

While in the light of what I saw, and the information which I had gathered prior and subsequent to my visit to the Frontier, I entirely agree with your contemporary regarding the undesirability of having any additions to our Air Force there. I must beg leave to join issue with it when it seems warmly to countenance the Kassadar system of policing our Frontier. In particular, I would demur to the Kassadars and their congeners, the Bhadragars, being associated with our accepted notions of "loyalty." It is hardly any exaggeration to characterize all the Afghan border tribes as wanting in a modicum of faithfulness. Their history is their uncompromising antagonist. Their past is an average record of treachery; and little that is morally superior can be expected of a people the moving principle of whose life and the core of whose code of honour is *badal*, revenge or vendetta. Some of these tribes have probably professed by turn Zoroastrianism, Hinduism, Buddhism, Hinduism again and finally Islam. None of these religions seems to have left upon them any impress of individual or communal fidelity. Every acknowledged authority may be cited as a witness of the truth. I should like to see the list of witnesses which the defendant tribes or their advocates may ever summon.

Zoroastrianism had its cradle not far from these regions and the Parsi scriptures hurl anathema at the marauders of the district which corresponded to modern Peshawar. They are particularly harsh on their women folk. Some of the old Parsi texts claim as founded by their ancient sovereigns, cities like Kabul and Herat, though the foundation of Merv is attributed to the "accursed Alexander" The Parsis theological compliment is duly returned by the Greek authors, and, doubtless, had the Afghans any culture, with its concomitant, an old literature, we should have before us another set of exchange of ancient international amenities.

The pilgrims from China when they visited the Budhhist shrines in India remarked upon the disposition of the tribes as "sly and crafy." The people of one locality in particular are described as fierce and valuing highly the quality of courage, a description, somewhat discounted by the truthful addendum that they are "much given to deceit." In the Vedas they stand for no civilization. In the Hindu epic some of the border gentry figure as associates of the Kauravas. Islam's civilising influence has been lost upon them. To this fact there is a plenitude of testimony. Ibn Batuta, the famous traveller, calls them "highway robbers" for the unfortunate, if personal reason, thathe was himself robbed. Baber has not one good word for the Yusufzais or any one Afghan sect. The Afridis, who should, by the way, be called what they call themselves, viz., Apridis, of the Khyber Pass, have lived for centuries on the plunder of caravans. The Ghalzais (and not Ghilzais as it is commonly spelt) take candid pride in interpreting their name as "sons of robbers." When a child is born to a member of this clan his mother bores a hole through the mud wall of the hut and she makes the babe pass through, wishing aloud "Ghal Zai—be a good robber." Their Kashmir neighbours certify that among these Afghan tribes "to pray is piety, but to prey is duty." The Sultan Bahlol Lodi, (1451-88) of an Afghan branch, attending the great mosque at Delhi in the first week of his accession to the throne was astounded by the officiating Mulla. He had to read the Khutba. He came down from the pulpit and, if the historian is to be believed, burst out: "God be praised! we have an amazing tribe to rule us, whether they are servants of Satan or servants of themselves I know not."

The indictment of the border brigands by British explorers and scholars like Wood, Burnes and Elphinstone on whose simple narratives some German ethnologists like Geiger have reared ponderous volumes, is heavy indeed. On the other hand there is naturally a suspicion of a sense of discomfiture underlying British accusations. The French view based on equally careful study on the spot is subject to no such prejudice however. And it is one with which every impartial observer, Indian or other, will agree. Darmesteter says with justice that the tribes have a sense of honour which can do without truth, a sense of religion which teaches no charity and no self-control, and which is best gratified in the damnation of all alien creeds. The scepts have none of the virtues that go to make a nation. The word that stands for cousin in their language, also means an "inveterate foe."

But what has been our own experience? How have the Border Militia and the Constabulary behaved in general? At Lundi Kotal General Holdich, son of the famous soldier and surveyor, showed us the tolerably comfortable quarters occupied by himself and his officers which were originally designed for those in immediate command of these treacherous levies. It would appear that the only good that the tribal mercenaries have done us so far is to have induced the unsuspecting authorities to put up decent structures for our officers and soldiers connected with them. For life on the Frontier is by no means a bed of roses.

The Khassadar system is a peculiar highland blend of politics and soldiership. The tribal Khassadar receives Rs. 50 per month, brings his own rifle, manufactured at one of the factories so obligingly permitted by us to do every business on the borders, and is supplied with ammunition by ourselves. Is it possible always to say how many of the empty cartridges which he produces for replacement have not gone towards sniping some of our own men Is it possible in each case to state how a khassadar got wounded or killed? And yet he or his kinsmen are always ready to exact compensation from us. The wounds that his cattle come by, watering at the wrong nalla, aare a charge on the Indian exchequer. His kinsman with a bullet lodged in an inconvenient part of the body has sufficient "brass' to come to our surgeons and our free hospital to have the lead extracted. Indians and British Officers including the I.M.S. and ranks on the Frontier are doing their duty manfully. But everyone of them even leaders of unusually wide range of accurate knowledge like Colonel Kelly of Ladha and General Sir A. Skeen of Kohat, is a devoted soldier first and an independent thinker in the next place. They are noble and too often self-sacrificing automata. The British have almost incredible capacity for reposing trust in those around them on the Frontier.

By the way, what could possibly your other contemporary mean by suggesting that bombing expeditions should be undertaken as a matter of routine. Here in all conscience is a cool proposal. It suggests the sprinkling from on high every day, with the milk of human kindness, whole tribal villages, half of which harbour women and children, and the other moiety at least some of the friendlies Unfortunately, the football of Frontier politics has been kicked about by even more light hearted critics and experts. Neither the costly and ill-controlled aeroplane nor the at best dubious Khassadar need be entertained where the bulk of defenders against external aggression should be the Indian sepoy and in a more restricted number the British soldier. The former will take some time yet to acquiesce in being led by an officers of his own nationality. But it is high time we recruited for our defence an Indian force mainly officered from the start by Indians.—Yours, etc.

G. K. N.

OVERCROWDING IN SUBURBAN TRAINS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One of the chief reasons for the overcrowding in the G. I. P. suburban trains is that these trains are, during the busy hours of morning (9-30 to 10-30) and evening (5-30 to 6-30), filled by hundreds of employees of the G. I. P. Ry. Administrative offices at Victoria Terminus, who are either free pass holders or half season ticket holders. The result is that the travelling public though paying full season ticket fares are put to great inconvenience for want of sufficient accommodation in trains and are thus deprived of the full benefit to which they are entitled by reason of their paying the fares in full.

The B. B. and C. I. Ry., in their wisdom, have rightly altered their head-office office hours from 10-30 to 11-15 in the morning and from 5-30 to 6 in the evening, thus enabling the travelling public on their line to have the full use of the accommodation in their suburban trains in preference to the employees of the Railway, in the busy hours of the day. This action has had such a beneficial effect on the question of overcrowding on that Railway that I would strongly commend it to the G. I. P. Railway Authorities, with the hope that they will rise to the occasion and adopt a similar alteration in the administrative office hours at Victoria Terminus forthwith.—Yours, etc.

K. V. RAO.

RAILWAY FARES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Looking at the revision of passenger fares over the G. I. P. Ry. to be brought into force from 1st May next, much injustice seems to have been done to the inter and third class passengers.

The first and second class fares are also increased by 25 per cent.; but for the distance of 300 miles only; while over this distance, the fare is the same as at present.

Now look at the inter and third class mail fares. They are also increased by 25 per cent., but for total distance throughout without any limit and moreover third class passenger train fares have been increased by 33 per cent. and also for total distance. Although 3rd class passengers are refused all sorts of facilities still the burden on this class, lies most. The only difference between a second and an inter class fare over 300 miles is 1¼ pies per mile. As for example, suppose a passenger proceeds to Delhi, a distance of about 957 miles by 2nd class, the excess fare will come to about Rs. 4-11 (four rupees and eleven annas) only; whereas by inter and third class, the excess fare will come to Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 5 respectively. From this you can see that a 3rd class passenger for this distance has to pay 7 per cent. more than even second class; whereas an inter class passenger has to pay full 60 per cent. more.

I, make the following suggestions, hoping that the authorities concerned will reconsider the matter and relieve the poor from paying too high fares beyond their means.

Inter:—7½ pies per mile for the first 150 miles. 6 pies per mile for over 150 miles. Third class (Mail):—4½ pies per mile for the total distance; third class (Passenger):—3½ pies per mile for the total distance.—Yours, etc.

HUMANITY.

FRENCH BONDS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In reply to the query of C. U. P. of Ahmedabad, dated 1st March, I request him to write to Messrs. Cunliffe, Russell and Co., 10, rue du 4 September La Bourse, *Paris*, who can collect interest on bonds and effect sale of bonds on commission.—Yours, etc.

A. C. SWAMY.

Adoni, April 9.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have to bring to your notice that there are some discrepancies in the account of Maharashtra Conference at Pen, given in yesterday's issue of the "Chronicle" on page 7 column 5th. Your representative remarks that the Conference authorized various district Congress Committees to contest for the Legislative Councils and thus the Conference abandons the "boycott of Councils." This remark is rather misleading because the resolution passed in the Conference runs thus; "That this Conference is of opinion that the various Congress organizations should contest for the seats in *municipalities, Local Boards* and *Cooperative Societies.*" The resolution is clear on the points that there is no reference as to entry in Legislative Councils. You will, I hope, kindly make the necessary correction.—Yours, etc.

K. B. NTOOLKAR.

Poona, April 21.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 23.

The storm in the Bay has moved rapidly northwards and its centre is now at the head of the Bay about eighty-nine eighty-nine east and nineteen and half north moving northwards. It may be expected to cross Bengal coast to east of Saugor Islands during the day. There is probably a storm near the centre of Arabian Sea which is passing northwards or north-westwards. Nearly general rain has fallen in Burma and local rain in Madras Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy, Moulmein and Diamond Island half an inch; Bassein three quarters; Toungoo two; Minbu, Monywa, Lasho and Cuddapah a half.

Forecast:—An extension into Bengal.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Monday, the 24th April 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear, and the air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is generally above normal; night temperature is above the average in the submontane districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is higher than usual at Agra and Mainupri. Night temperature is in excess at Mainpuri and Cawnpore, but is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is below normal except in lower Sind. Day temperature is higher than usual except at Karachi. Night temperature is above the average at Mount Abu.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in Central India West, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Central India West; it is locally below normal in Kathiawar anr north Gujarat. Both day and night temperatures are generally above normal, a maximum of 114 deg. being recorded at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is above normal in the west of the division; the highest maximum recorded is 112 deg. at Akola.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Both day and night temperatures are generally above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are heavily clouded, and humidity is in excess at Poona and Belgaum. Elsewhere skies are clear or lightly clouded, and humidity is above normal. Day temperature is in defect at Belgaum, but is above normal in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan. Night temperature is in slight excess in the latter area.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry except for a fall of 0.47 in. of rain associated with a thunderstorm at Bangalore. The disturbance in the Arabian Sea appears to have moved further in a north-westerly direction, and seas are going down on the south Konkan and Malabar coasts. Cloud has however increased in Kathiawar; but there are no other indications to show that the disturbance will recurve towards the Kathiawar coast. Temperature continues high over north-west India and the north-west of the Peninsula.

Forecast.—A few thunderstorms are likely in the Bombay Deccan and possibly in Kathiawar.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 23rd April 1922.

The storm in the bay has moved rapidly northwards and its centre is now at the head of the Bay about eighty-nine east nineteen and half north moving northwards. It may be expected to cross the Bengal coast to the east of Saugor Islands during the day. There is probably a storm near the centre of Arabian Sea which is passing northwards or north-westwards. Nearly general rain has fallen in Burma and local rain in the Madras Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy, Moulmein, Diamond Island half an each; Bassein three-quarters; Toungoo two; Minbu, Monywa, Lashio, Cuddapah a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 24TH OF APRIL 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total, 1st Nov. to date	Departure, 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—					
Bushire	84.2	68.8	55	11.97	+1.38
Do. 23rd	88.8	78.4	90	5.72	+1.68
Jask	90.6	8 3	95	1.98	—1.90
Muskat	88.4	79.6	93	1 98	—1.89
PUNJAB—					
Multan	97.5	63.	24	11.80	+1.57
Rawalpindi	94.2	62.3	47	1.66	—2.15
Lahore	96 4	66.7	70	1.23	—0.96
Hissar	98.3	63.8	85	5.79	—2.98
Ambala	93.8	72.6	29	0.85	—2.42
Delhi					
UNITED PROVINCES					
Agra	100.7	76.8	31	0.90	—1 0
Manipuri	100.3	69.9	32	0.75	—1.95
Jhanso	101 3	72.1	23	1.22	—0.61
Cawnpore	100 9	72.9	24	2.36	—0.06
Allahabad	103 6	..	12	1.58	—0 81
SIND AND RAJPUTANA					
Jacobanad	106.1	68.6	29	2.60	+1.36
Karachi	88.2	72.8	98	1.49	—0.12
Ajmer	4.6	63.4	34	0.02	—1.3
Jaipur	96.3	64.2	23	0.2	—1.38
Kotah	100.0	73.6	15	0.05	—1.79
Mount Abu	85.8	71.4	7	0.27	—0.95
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—					
Bhuj	103.6	66.1	70	0	—0.55
Dwarka	87.7	76.	77	0	—0.88
Veraval	87.4	67.8	39	0.04	—0.48
Rajkot	105.1	68.0	20	0	—0.51
Bhavnagar Para	104.8	71.2	8	0	—0.57
Surat	108.1	75.4	28	0	—0.43
Ahmedabad	108.4	4.8	12	0	—0.40
Deesa	108.9	67.3	18	0	—0.53
Neemuch	99.1	65.6	51	0.43	—0.43
Indore	101.6	65.1	33	0.36	—0.76
CENTRAL PROVINCES					
Jubbulpore	101.3	68.8	24	2.36	—0.71
Saugor	100.2	71.2	15	1.95	—0.46
Mosangabad	104.7	72.8	17	2.80	+0.81
Khandwa	107.0	66.8	22	2.20	+0.86
Akola	109.5	71.5	19	2.38	+0.12
Amroto	107.2	81.2	5	0.52	—1.74
Nagpur	106.2	78.8	12	0.64	—2.49
Chanda	107.5	79.4	20	1.23	—3.23
Raipur	101.8	70.1	30	1.29	—1.53
KONKAN—					
Bombay	91.6	80.6	80	0	—3.68
Ratnagiri	90.9	81.1	71	0.41	—2.66
Marmugoa	88.	86.9	77	1.34	+0 08
Karwar	92.0	8.0	72	0.53	1.85 —0 55
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—					
Malegaon	10'.5	68.3	7	0.70	—3.44
Ahmednagar	103.2	71.3	9	1.03	—0.75
Poona	103.9	70.3	47	0.01 0.51	—1.11
Sholapur			45	7.14	+5.18
Bijapur	101.4	77.6	62	6.59	+4.57
Belgaum	96.6	69.7	47	6.26	+4.23
Aurangabad	103.9	77.8	3	1.59	—0.81
Jamnabad (Indor)	105.4	77.1	37	3.49	+1.13
Hyderabd	103.1	76.7	56	7.01	+4.20
MALABAR AND CEYLON					
Mangalsore	92.4	82.3	74	1.77	+0.45
Calicut	88.8	80.5	81	5.18	—3.96
Cochin	90.7	77.1	79	14.96	+0.44
Colombo	87.7	74.1	95	20.14	—14.90
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—					
Masilpatam	98.8	77.1	74	3.50	—3.96
Bellary	100.6	78.5	52	4.05	+0.97
Cuddapah	104.4	81.0	55	3.77	—3.73
Madras	98.2	78.7	74	9.59	—11.72
Bangalore	92.5	71.2	75	0.47 4.80	+0.04
Coimbore	97.1	76.8	76	9.16	+2.42
Trichinopole	99.5	78.0	71	5.86	—3 24
Negapatam	99.8	81.3	67	10.04	—1 51

INCOME TAX EXPERTS

Nagindas & Maneklal

Public Accountants and Auditors.

30, Hanuman Building, Homji Street, Near Town Hall Garden, Fort, Bombay, Telephone No. 2560.

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—ACCESSORY SPECIALISTS—
Chowpati.....,BOMBAY.
NOTE Our New Address.
Business as Usual During Removal.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA

Bombay, April 23rd.

These of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer reduced to 32 deg. Fahr.	...	...	29.775
Temperature of Air	...	degree	87.1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	...	...	79.7
Dew Point	...	...	.2
Relative humidity of Air	...	...	0.730
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	...	...	1.4
Maximum temperature of Air	...	...	98.0
Minimum do do	...	...	81.2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight			SSW. SSE. SSW. W S W. W. SSW.
Movement of Wind do		miles.	189

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in.	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tu.	25	m 10 42	26 8	25	m 4 9	17 0
		10 32a	26 8		4 25a	16 1
W	26	m 11 18	27 6	26	m 4 4	16 3
		11 ea	27 6		5 2a	17 0
Th.	27	m 11 49	28 1	27	m 5 13	15 8
		11 0a	27 8		5 58a	17 7
F	28	m 0 22a	28 4	28	m 5 45	15 3
					6 14a	17 8
S	29	m 0 12	27 8	29

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The Excise Committee Sessions, Secretariat, 11 a.m.

The Jamshed Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ord Genl. Meeting, Hummum St., 3 p.m.

The Tata Mills, Ld., Annual Genl. Meeting, Navsari Bldg., Hornby Road, 4 p.m.

1st Ord. meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee 6 p.m., 2, Dean Lane.

The Excise Committee meeting, the Secretariat 11 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 26.

Oriental Govt. S. L. Assurance Co., Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Hornby Road, 4 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 28.

Second LL.B., Intermed. Examn. in Commerce, B.Com. and Intermed. Examn. in Science. Results, University Hall, 1 p.m.

Ord. Genl. Meetings of the Indian Bleaching and Dyeing and Printing Works, Ltd., and the Premier Mills, Ltd., 137, Esplanade Road, 4 p.m. and 4-5 p.m. respectively.

The Sholapur Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd., Extraordinary Genl. Meeting, Tamarind Lane, 4-30 p.m.

"BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND."

The Band of the G. I. P. Ry. Regt. A.F. (India) will play at Chowpatty Bandstand today (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail Steamer "Caledonia" which left Bombay on the 8th instant arrived Marseilles on Saturday the 22nd instant.

D. LALLUBHAI DHARMARTH SUTIKA-GRIHA.

The trusties of the Dwarkadas Lallubhai Charities Dwarkadas Biulding, Lamington Road, will open a Sutika Griha on the 29th inst. for bonafide poor cases, free of charge, without distinction of cast, colour, or creed. Application for admission should be sent in to the Matron-in-charge.

TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

The profit of the Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., for the year ended 31st March, 1922, including the amount brought forward, was Rs. 18,56,733-7-8, which the Directors appropriated as follows:—(a) In payment of an interim dividend of annas 10 per share free of income-tax as on the 15th November, 1921, Rs. 6,22,279-6; (b) Provision for adjusting securities to, at or under market value, Rs. 1,79,919-10; (c) Transferred to Reserve Fund, Rs. 3,50,000; (d) Provision for Income Tax and Super Tax, Rs. 1,38,206-1; total Rs. 12,90,505-1. The Directors then recommended payment of a final dividend of annas 6 per share (making Re. 1 for the year) free of income tax as on 1st June, 1922, Rs. 3,75,092-4; to carry forward, Rs. 1,91,136-2-8. Total Rs. 18,56,733-7-8.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the fortnight ended 13th April, 1922:—

LIABILITIES.

Capital subscribed Rs. one crore; Capital paid up Rs. 50,00,000; Reserve Fund Rs. 25,00,000; Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, etc., Rs. 12,36,74,000; Sundries Rs. 1,03,79,000. Total Rs. 14,15,53,000.

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised Securities Rs. 3,88,96,000; Loans on Government and other authorised Securities Rs. 4,68,24,000; Bills discounted Rs. 1,04,87,000; Bank Premises Rs. 37,68,000; Sundries Rs. 46,79,000; Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in Treasury Bills, War Bonds, Government Papers, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc., Rs. 3,68,99,000. Total Rs. 14,15,53,000.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

ANGLO-INDIAN'S LAPSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate Sergeant Merrifield charged Richard Stanley, an Anglo-Indian with criminal breach of trust in respect of a gramophone and some records valued at Rs. 100.

The evidence showed that the complainant Peter Coutinho lent the accused his gramophone on the 28th of March last. As he failed to return it after three weeks he informed the police who traced it to N. J. Mody, a gramophone shop-keeper at Kalbadevi, to whom the accused had sold it for Rs. 75.

His Worship convicted the accused and in view of his one previous conviction sentenced him to three months rigorous imprisonment.

REPORTED THEFT.

Fulchand Khushal, a commission agent residing in Chakla Street engaged one Vithal Jatha as a servant on the 19th instant. At 3-30 p.m. on Sunday Fulchand's wife went out and Fulchand followed her half an hour later leaving the servant in charge of the house. At 6 p.m. Fulchand returned home when he found that his wife had returned earlier and she informed him that when she came home at 4 p.m. she found the door locked. She got the key from the next door neighbour with whom it was left by the servant and that the later had not since been seen. Fulchand becoming suspicious examined his cupboard and found that ornaments valued at Rs. 2,386 had been stolen.

CORONER'S COURT.

KNOCKED BY MOTOR CAR.

At the Coroner's Court Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held on inquest touching the death of a man named Annoo Rama who was noticed lying injured by one Rama Bhagu, Police Sepoy No. 1112 "D" whilst he was on petrol duty on the Hornby Villard at 11 p.m. on Saturday last. Annoo Rama told the Sepoy that he was under the influence of liquor and had been knocked down by a motor car. He was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Sunday. The motor car could not be traced. Post-mortem examination showed that death was due to tuberculosis accelerated by the injuries received by the motor car.

After the evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict of death from tuberculosis of the lungs accelerated by injuries sustained by his having been knocked down by a motor car which had not been traced.

JACOB SASSOON MILL.

WEAVERS ON STRIKE.

About five hundred weavers of the Jacob Sasson Mill, situated at Suparibaug, Parel struck work yesterday. The demands of the workmen are not yet exactly known, but it is stated that they want some increase in their wages. When the mill commenced its work in the morning the strikers persuaded other weavers to lay down their tools. After about twenty minutes five hundred more weavers struck work. Inspite of the strike in the weaving department the mill is working as usual.

HORNIMAN'S DEPORTATION DAY.

TOMORROW'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to observe the Deportation Day of Mr. B. G. Horniman, when Messrs. Khadilkar, Pickthall, Tairsee, Zahur Ahmed Ahmed and others will address the meeting.

TODAY'S MEETING.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The first ordinary meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

ANTHROPOLOGICAY SOCIETY.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when papers will read on:—(1). "The Headless Sacrifice," by Mr. G. L. L. Carter, and (2). "The Second Account of the Worship of Goddess Andhesvari," by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra.

SHIVAJI JAYANTI CELEBRATION.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday next (the 29th inst.), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to celebrate the Jayanti of Shivaji, the Founder of the Mahratta Empire in India.

SHIVAJI JAYANTI AT JUNNAR.

The birth-day anniversary of Shri Shivaji Maharaj will be celebrated at Shivaneri Hill fort, the birth place of the great Maratha, near Junnar (Dist. Poona) on Friday next (the 28th inst.) when Dr. Savarkar and other leaders have consented to attend.

Motors are available from Talegaon station to Junnar (a distance of 50 miles) and also from Poona to Junnar directly (56 miles).

BOMBAY IRANIAN ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Iranian Association was held yesterday afternoon, at the Taj Mahal Hotel, when Mr. H. J. Bhabha presided. At the outset Mr. P. A. Wadia, the Secretary of the Association read out the eleventh annual report of the Association in the course of which it was started that the number of Ordinary members indicates a small decline as compared with the number last year. It stood at 560 last year as against 540 at the end of the current year. During the year under report a special meeting of the Association was called to consider the question of sending a representation in favour of Dr. H. S. Gour's Amendment Bill in reference to the Civil Marriage Act; and the Managing Committee was authorised to forward a proper representation. The representation sent by the Committee has already been published for the information of members in the Journal of the Association.

The Association is grateful to the Trustees of Sir Ratan Tata Charities and also to Sir Dorabji for the generous manner in which they have responded to their appeal; and the Committee hope that the Association's Journal will fully establish its claim to the support of the Trustees and their donors generally in the future by its usefulness and its value in the field of Iranian scholarship and research.

The President of the Association has just received an invitation from the Asiatic Society of Paris that the Association should send delegates to take part in the Centenary celebrations of the Asiatic Society of Paris and of Champollion's decipherment of hieroglyphic inscriptions. These celebrations will take place in Paris in July, 1922.

Mr. Kyani moved that the report moved by the secretary be adopted.

Mr. K. D. Umrigar in seconding the report said that he was entirely at a loss to understand what the Iranian Association had been able to do since its inception for the welfare of the Parsi Community. What had the Association done, he asked the President, with regard to the current political movement which awaited the attention of the members of the Association.

At this stage, the President said that the Association did not stand for political objects but for social needs.

Mr. P. A. Wadia explained that the Association had played some part in current political matters.

Mr. Sanjana said that the Association could not keep away from politics. Dr. Gour's Civil marriage bill belonged to the domain of politics.

The President in the course of his concluding remarks said the proper time had arrived when they should increase the subscription of the Iranian Association Journal.

After refreshments had been served to the members, the meeting terminated.

BELGAUM TENNIS TOURNAMENTS

The Belgaum tournament will commence on Wednesday, 10th May at 7 a.m. and are estimated to last for a week The entrance fees for the events will be Rs. 10 for each pair in Doubles and Rs. 5 for each player in Singles and must be sent with the entrance applications.

Each match will be decided by the best of three sets.

Silver cups will be given away as prizes to the winners and Silver medals to the runners up. The decision of the Committee in all matters connected with the tournaments will be final. Any subsequent changes of players will be permitted upto the date of drawing on payment of Rs. 3 per change.

The games will commence at 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. and 15 minutes grace will be allowed to players and after that time players are liable to be disqualified at the dicretion of the Umpire.

Competitors must play on the dates fixed by the Committee and will be liable to be disqualified at the discretion of the Committee in the event of their failing to do so. The entries will be closed on the 7th May and the drawing will take place on the 8th May at 6-30 p.m. at the Social Club and Kreeda Bhuvan Hall. All entrance applications and fees should be forwarded to Mr. V. A. Desai, Honorary Secretary, Open Championship Tournaments Belgaum.

GANDHI-DAY IN HYDERABAD (SIND.)

ARRESTS AT LARKHANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), April 18.

A meeting was organised on the occasions of Shah Yakman's Mela and Moulvi Feteh Ali Sahib was asked to recite a passage from the Holy Quran in the beginning, when the Mukhtiarkar of Laden came on the spot with an order from the Deputy Collector to stop the meeting. The Moulvi Sahib told him that the meeting would be dispersed immediately and consequently the Moulvi Sahib and Dr. Ali Akbar asked the people to disperse peacefully.

There was abandant enthusiasm among the people who shouted Allah-o-Akbar. "The Mukhtiarkar got enranged at those cries and told the Manlvi Sahib and Dr. Ali Akbar that the Deputy Collector had also asked him to stop these cries of Allah-O-Akhar also and that they should ask the people to cease repeating these cries. The cries of "Allah-O-Akhar" were also prohibuted at Laden also.

LARKANA.

Four Non-Cooperating workers of Larkana were arrested. The Vice-President of the Larkana District Congress Committee were amongst those four arrested.

APPEAL TO PEOPLE.

The following appeal was put before the public of Hyderabad (Sind), on the 18th of April, 1922:—1st you should subscribe the income of one day towards the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

2. It is the duty of each one of you to become a member of the Congress Committee.

3. You must boycott foreign-made cloth and take to Khaddar in right earnest.

4. You must do away with untouchability.

THE 18TH.

The day was observed the day of fasting. prayer. The Congress Volunteers went out to collect funds for the Tilak Swaraj Fund and utilised their time in selling Khaddar and getting foreign clothes for the bonfire. Prayers were offered at the Kharia Masjid and in the Hindu temple. In the evening a procession started from "Hindu" office, and the party passed through the bazaar singing and collecting foreign-made clothes The procession ended at the Holmstead Hall, when a public meeting was held under the Presidentship of Mr. Abdul Jabar. The people attended the meeting in large numbers and most of them were dressed in hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar. Messrs. Ladharan, Abdul Rahman and Dr. Chimandas spoke at the meeting explaining to the audience the object of celebrating the 18th of every month and told the people to work the charka, use Khaddar and pay according to their might to the Tilak Swaraj Fund. Collections were made, on the spot. After the proceedings of the meeting were over a big heap of foreign clothes was burnt to ashes

REPRESSION IN THE PUNJAB

DIARY OF ARRESTS & CONVICTIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, April 20.

30th March. Mistri Roshan Din President Khilafat Committee and Vice President Congress Committee, Lyallpur arrested under S. 108 Cr. P.C., Chaudhari Chhotu Ram a Congress worker of Rohtak arrested, and sentenced to one year's S. I. the next day.

31st March. Moulvi Muhammad Ismail and Pandit Dina Nath, Amritsar sentenced to 6 months R .I. each with fine under S. 6 and S. 7 of the Seditious Meetings Act, sentences to run consecutively. Sardar Jaswant Singh of Chabhal, Amritsar sentenced to 6 months R. I. under S. 7 of the Seditious Meetings Act plus Rs. 200 fine, and to 2 years R. I. and Rs. 300 fine under S. 17 (2) Cr. Law Amendment Act. Sardar Sobha Singh, Amritsar sentenced to 6 months R. I. under S. 7 of the Seditious Meetings Act. Two men from Amritsar sentenced to 3 months S. I. and one to 4 months S. I. Mahashe Jiwande Mal Dichkot, District Lyallpur sentenced to 2 years R. I. and Sardar Ishar Singh and Bhai Mehtab Singh sentenced to one years R. I. each. Sardar Kishen Singh Akali, Congress preacher, Ludhiana arrested. Dr. Norata Ram formerly Secretary Ludhiana District Congress Committee sentenced to 6 months imprisonment. 1st April Congress office at Anandpur in the Hoshiarpur District raided by police Sardar Bhagwan Singh, General Secretary, Lala Pohlo Ram Secretary and Sardar Thakar Singh Akali arrested. Arrest of 4 Congress and Khilafet workers at Raikot.

4th April. Sardar Kharak Singh, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee arrested at Sialkot under S. 107 C. P. C.

5th April. Master Tara Singh, B.A. Editor and Publisher of "Pardesi Khalsa" arrested at Amritsar.

6th April. Sardar Kharak Singh, President Provincial Congress Committee and Sromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee sentenced to one year's R. I. for manufacturing kirpans. Sardar Boota Singh, Athadar, and Assistant Manager Nanakana Sahib arrested along with 21 Sikhs and sentenced to 6 monts' R. I. under S. S. 143, 448 I.P.C.

8th April. 11 Akali Sikhs in the Orara case, District Lahore sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment at Kasur. 24 Akalis of village Ghamanke and 26 of village Badhana, Tehsil Chunian sentenced to various terms of imprisonment under S. S. 342, 454, 147 I.P.C., at Kasur. Eight Akali and Khilafat workers arrested under S. 107 Cr. P. C.

9th April. Sheikh Ghulam Haidar, Vice President of the City Congres Committee Ferozepur, and General Secretary of the District Khilafat Committee and an ex-Vakil arrested under S. 124-A and S. 153-A of the I.P.C.

10th April. Hakim Bahadur Singh, Amritsar sentenced to 6 months R. I. and Rs. 200 fine under S. 6 (1) of the Seditious Meetings Act. Sardar Kishen Singh sentenced at Kasur to 6 months R. I. for having made a seditious speech in contravention with the Seditious Meetings Act. Sardar Kirpal Singh Singh, President District Congress Committee Dharamsala tried under S. 108 Cr. P.C., on refusing to furnish security sentenced to one year's R. I.

11th April. Sardar Kharak Singh President Punjab Provincial Congress Committee and the Sromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee sentenced at Sialkot to 3 years R. I. under S. 124-A I.P.C., the trial lasting for two hours.

13th April Hartal at Hissar, public meeting in the evening, Dr. Babu Ram an enthusiastic Congress worker of Hissar arrested under S. 124-A and S. 153-A I.P.C.

The latest list of the Sikhs arrested in the Province has been published in the local Papers. It brings the number to 1471 from different districts.

VAGRANCY IN BOMBAY.

FEEDING CAMP AT DADAR.

The Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation which was asked to consider the measures to be taken for dealing with the question of lepers and beggars the City, have submitted the following report with reference to the letter, dated the 16th December 1921, from the Joint Honorary Secretaries, Helpless Beggars Relief Committee, Bombay, applying for a grant from the Corporation for carrying on the humanitarian work inaugurated by the Committee since January 1921:—

In their letter under reference the Joint Honorary Secretaries state that the Helpless Beggars Relief Committee have been carrying on from January 1921 this humanitarian work of saving the lives of many of Bombay's starving beggars, arresting the spread of disease and to a certain extent ridding the streets of undesirable citizens. Though their work only touches the fringe of the great problem of vagrancy in Bombay, they say that it is the only institution of its kind that seeks to succour starving humanity. There is a camp established at Rowli Hill in the Dadar District, where over 200 beggars, collected from the streets of Bombay, are accommodated and two meals a day are given to them. This camp is only intended as a temporary asylum for such time as finance will permit the development of a larger estate similar to the Acworth Leper Asylum at Matunga which is solely maintained at the joint expense of Government and the Muncipal Corporation of Bombay. They add that their Committee will be happy to hand over their funds and administration and the removable estate to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay or to Government if they so desire, as they consider it is primarily the duty of the Civil Administration to care for the destitute and diseased vagrants of the City. Pending consideration by the Corporation of the beggar problem, and the ultimate decision of Government as to the practical solution of the vagrancy question, they request that a grant sufficient to enable the Committee to maintain 500 beggars a day may be made to them. The cost of feeding 500 beggars daily is estimated at Rs. 60,000 per annum and a further appeals is made to the Corporation to increase their grant to provide the minimum of decent clothing also.

The general question of the measures to be taken for dealing with beggars in the City of Bombay referred to the Committee under Corporation Resolution No. 4749, dated the 25th August 1921, is under the consideration of the Committee. Definite proposals on the subject will be placed before the Corporation as early as possible. As this will necessarily take some time the Committee think that voluntary efforts made in this direction by the citizens of Bombay should be supported by the Corporation. The Committee therefore, after careful consideration of the question, in consultation with the Commissioner, beg to recommend that a monthly grant of Rs. 1,500 be made for one year to the Helpless Beggars Relief Committee with effect from 1st January 1922.

Mr. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia in a Minute says:—

I do not think Rs. 1,500 per month will do much good beyond attracting more beggars from the neighbourhood.

HUMANITARIAN MEETING AT KAMATIPURA.

A public meeting of the lower class of people residing at Kamatipura was held on Sunday night at 9 p.m., under the auspices of the Bombay Humanitarian League, under the presidency of Mr. K. P. Khadilkar. The President in opening the meeting asked Mr. S. S. Dole to address the meeting which he did by saying that the cow and other similar animals needed protection at our hands. A large number of cows and other beasts of burden necessary for the well-being of human life were daily being slaughtered owing to the principle of mercy not being recognised. It was therefore incumbent upon all to preserve animal life, practise mercy and lay aside all kind of cruelties. Even for religious purposes we must not take life for no religion permitted such destruction of life.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala in addressing the meeting explained to the audience the disasters caused not only by eating flesh to the body, mind and soul but also by drinking liquor. The Humanitarian Society was there for doing humane work among the masses and it was necessary that the latter should now learn to lead a simple, virtuous and moral life. The great Mahatma Gandhiji was nothing but for his great and noble virtues. It was desirable that all Indians followed in his wake and adopted an absteimous, simple and pure life. Mr. Jhabvala then went on explaining to his hearers. The speaker concluded his remarks by exhorting the audience to enrol themselves as humanitarians and teetotallers before they befitted themselves for the more arduous duties of Swarajya.

A resolution was then proposed by Mr. V. A. Desai and passed by the meeting to the effect that all the councillors of the Bombay Municipal Corporation should unanimously support Mr. W. T. Halai's motion for the preservation of cows in Bombay.

The President's speech and the vote of thanks concluded the proceedings.

W. I. A. S.

DUNLOP CHALLENGE CUP.

The marks scored up to date towards the Dunlop Challenge Cup are as follows:—

Mr. R. J. White 16, Mr. H. E Ormerod 15. Mr J Raymond 14, Mr W G Garriock 10, Mr J M H Garriock 8, Mr J E Harker 8, Mr. U. Orsoni 6. Mr. R D Jeejibhoy 5, Mrs. N G Hunt 5, Mr. A R Wadia 5, Mr J S Hopper 5, Mr. G M. Rose 5, Mr. R S Ghandy 5, Mr. E V Ardagh 5. Mr. F E West 5, Mrs. R. G. Harper 3, Mrs. N. R D Dinshaw 3, Mrs A P Jani 3,

Any motorists who have not yet joined the Association, are recommended to apply to the Secretary, 50-52, Church Gate Street.

SHIV JAYANTHI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Shiv Jayanthi is fast approaching; but how many of the Mahrattas remember it? Just by chance I happened to-day to enquire of all my Mahratta friends in my office as to the day on which the birth-day of Chhattrapatty Shivaji Maharaj fell this year, and to my astonishment I found not a single person was able to give me a reply. To such a pass has come the cherished memory of Shivaji the Great!

I know Shiv Jayanthi is celebrated in Bombay every year by certain institutions. Genesally they take the form of public meetings in which speeches are delivered, some times processions are also arranged. Yet, with all that, the burden of slavery on the heads of Bombay Mahrattas is so heavy that they have not still recovered from its swoon. With the disapperance of Shivaji and latter on, the whole Mahratta Empire, that characterestic Mahratta spirit, the symbolism of Mahratta greatness and valour is almost gone in Bombay, save certain sporadic expressions of the shadow of that spirit. Is it not then high time, in this day of national cansciousness, to revive the glory of that noble spirit, and let it animate and vibrate the soul of each son and daughter young or old, in Bombay? Something tangible must be done by our leaders, or else, to what extent the Bombay Mahrattas may run down the dark hole of degradation I shudder to think. Will it not be possible to have a central institution by name "The Shiv Jayanthi Mandal" with branches in various parts of the City mainly for the purpose of celebrating the birth day of Shivaji the Great? Every year if all these branch institutions arrange for a series of 10 days' lectures and end the festivity with a truly national procession on the last day I think that will supply the want to a conciderable extent.

I know Drs. M. B. Velkar and D. D. Sathye, Messrs. Sardesai, Chintamanrao Vaidya and a host of other persons are taking a very keen interest in the celebration of Shiv Jayanthi every year in Bombay. But what they have done till now is not sufficient. If they but translate the whole of their enthusism into actual practice in this matter, I am confident Bombay can soon become a second Shimghad in regard to this sacred (sacred to every true Mahratta) celebration.

As for the approaching Shiv Jayanthi, what arrangements have already been made in Bomby. We can be sure of at least one public meeting in Girgaum and two in Dadar. But is this sufficient? I think something more must be done. If my suggestion appeals to any patriot, it will appease the hunger of my famished eyes to behold hundreds of patriots, young and old, male and female, leaders and followers, visiting evey chawl and hut, every street and gully in Bombay, *hawking khadi* on the Shiv Jayanthi day, reminding the people that on that day over two centuries back Shivaji, a figure to be counted by the whole of Hindustan, an Emperor who from the position of an ordinary peasant rose high in power and built up the mighty Mahratta Empire, a Soldier Chief who struck terror into the hearts of the mighty of the mightiest, a devout disciple of the Sage Ramdas, was born. Enthusiasm there is enough in Bombay. but sincerely practical work?—Let the Shiv Jayanthi Day prove it.—Yours etc.,

C. V. P. SHIVAM.

Lady Jamshetji Road,
Dadar, April 17.

MR SASTRI ON WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your correspondent "Multum in Parvo" makes the following query in to-day's issue of your paper—"What is the earthly good of Mr. Sastri's participation in the disarmament of other nations, when in his own country he could not do anything to remove or reduce the crushing burden of army expenditure?". The answer to this will be found on page 132 of the Report of the Delegates of India to the Second Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations, wherein this is what Mr. Sastri is reported to have said:—

"But, even assuming that general disarmament on a considerable scale was undertaken, it is very doubtful how far India will come in for a great share of it, for her troubles, unfortunately, come from Afghanistan and from Russia, and to some extent from Turkey also, all three of them Powers which to-day stand outside the League."

So, the Right Honourable gentleman thought and said on the 12th of September 1921, on which occasion he evidently was supporting Mr. Balfour's achievements at the Washington Conference. No wonder then that the Government of India's military budget is so heavy, especially as even Mr. Sastri expects an invasion of India by the Afghans and the Turks! The very Turks and Easterners whom Indians have come to appreciate and feel for.—Yours, etc.

A READER.

ANDHRA PROVINCIAL CONGRESS KHADDAR BHANDAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly bring it to the notice of your readers that the "Andhra Provincial Congress Khaddar Bhandar" cannot undertake in future to attend to various queries that are made regarding Khaddar unless Postage Stamps are enclosed for replies, particularly in view of the ensuing enhanced rates of Postage. It is not also possible to forward small pieces. It should also be borne in mind that Khaddar above 40 counts is not easy to get for its production is strictly limited as yet since some of the orders have been returned when sent per V.-P. P., it would not be possible in future to despatch goods per V.-P. P., unless a decent amount is sent in advance.

In reply to several queries, I take this opportunity of letting the public know that this Bhandar does not belong to any private person but is the property of the "Andhra Provincial Congress Committee." We have in stock shirtings, coatings, towels and looms.—Yours, etc.

D. S. A. RAO,
Director.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

FIGHT OVER ELECTORAL ROLL.

PREPARATION RECEIVES SANCTION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. M. A. M. Khan presiding when the preparation of the electoral roll by the Municipal Commissioner, in view of the ten-rupee franchise Bill which would probably be sanctioned at the next session of the Council, was sanctioned by the Corporation. There was a strong opposition to the roll bring prepared before the Bill was passed by the Legislative Council and some members feared that the new franchise would give votes to men who were not sufficiently educated to use them. Ultimately Mr. Baptista's motion slightly amending the original proposition was adopted by a large majority of the Corporation.

PREPARATION OF ELECTORAL ROLL.

The Corporation continued discussion on the motion brought forward by Dr. M. C. Javle that the Municipal Commissioner be informed that the Corporation approved of his proceeding with the preparation of the Municipal Election Roll on the new basis of franchise proposed in Bill No. VII. of 1922 and that a grant of Rs. 85,000 be made for the purpose. This was seconded by Dr. A. G. Viegas.

To this Dr. K. E. Dadachanji had brought forward an amendment, seconded by the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna, that the Commissioner should not proceed with the work of the preparation of the roll, until the Municipal Act had been duly amended, so as to give effect to the new franchise and that a sum of Rs. 2,200 be sanctioned for the purpose of meeting the expenses, already incurred by the Municipal Commissioner, pending subsequent adjustment of the amount to be recovered from Government.

Mr. S. K. Bole said the Council would surely sanction the franchise and that the Commissioner should proceed with the work. If the masses were ignorant the Corporation were responsible for that state of things.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia was for a ten rupee franchise, but he did not want the judgment of the Select Committee to be prejudiced by their action. According to the rules of procedure of the House of Commons it was not proper on their part to come to a decision in the matter when the question was before the Select Committee. While he was for a ten-rupee franchise, he did not want to anticipate the Select Committee's decision in the matter and he, therefore, opposed the motion.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla also opposed the motion.

Dr. Master raised a point of order that the motion was out of order, under the Act.

The President ruled out the point of order, as what the Commissioner had done was in the interest of the public.

MR. J. M. MEHTA SUPPORTS MOTION.

Mr. J. M. Mehta, supporting the motion, said the Corporation were opposing the measure for the widening of the franchise step by step as naturally the Corporation did not like to sign their own death warrant. Dr. Batliwalla had opposed the motion, because there was no chance for men like him to be returned, when the franchise was widened.

The President asked the speaker not to refer to personalities.

Mr. Mehta said, correcting, that he meant "certain persons who had no chance of being returned on a wider franchise." They had delayed the measure and would go on delaying it for two years more; therefore, it behoved the Corporation, if they wanted an earnest of the measure, to sanction the expenditure and not to be frightened by it. Some day the masses would come in and it was as well that the process began to-day and not five years hence. Looking at the position his only regret was that while people were prone to blame Government in such matters, it was their own men who were standing between freedom and the people. He supported the proposition.

MR. BAPTISTA'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. J. Baptista was surprised at the attitude of the Commissioner and the Corporation in regard to the expenditure incurred by him in anticipation. But the Corporation had already permitted him to incur the expenditure, and he was not out all at fault in spending the money. He moved an amendment that the Corporation sanctioned as a temporary measure until 31st December the employment of the necessary staff and the spending of the necessary amount.

There was a slight difference between the original motion and Mr. Baptista's amendment and Dr. M. C. Javle accepted it.

Continuing said Mr. Baptista he could understand their opposition to the wider franchise, but he could not understand their obstructive methods in stopping the preparation of the roll. It was said that the war was fought to make the world safe for democracy and he did not see why the Corporation should lag behind. The Parsi community was an enlightened community but he was surprised at their opposition to the wider franchise, for it was Sir Pherozeshah Mehta who made the Corporation what it was. He was also surprised at the opposition of Mr. P. J. Marzban, who was a proprietor and a reporter of the "Jame-Jamshed."

The amendment was then put to vote and rejected by 20 voting for and 31 against it. The original motion was then passed by a majority of 28 votes, only three voting against.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, April 25, 1922.

A PAGAN CULT.

Despite the falsehood with which Indian youth is sedulously indoctrinated, the first duty of a Government is not to maintain Law and Order but to preserve the liberty of the citizens and to respect the right of the people to dictate the principles of government. Every illegitimate system of Government tries to educate youth into beliefs favourable to its own perpetuation, outraging the objects of culture. For half-a century the youth of Germany was taught in the faith of Kaiserism and the schools of Russia exalted the worship of the Tsar as the supreme ideal of civic duty. In India, the creed takes the form of Law and Order, the educational agency of the State preaching it as the final purpose of Indian manhood. It involves a perversion of ideals and is responsible for the promotion of what is low and servile in the Indian mind instead of what is virile, noble and self-reliant. Every ignoble incident in the march of liberty is exaggerated for horrifying the mind and the individual is represented as the slave of Law, of Law that might exist irrespective of the General Will, and apart from the free volition of the people themselves. Sir George Lloyd quoted for the edification of Bombay youth the notorious exclamation of Madame Roland, a victim of violence in the French Revolution: "Liberty, O Liberty! What crimes are committed in thy name!" But of the greater crimes committed in the name of Law and Order, of Despotic Rule, we hear little. Of the nightmare of Bourbon Law and Order that preceded and provoked the lesser splash of crime, the preachers say little and learn less. The crimes committed in the name of Established Rule, of Providential Government, of Divine Right, of Law and Order, of Imperial Trusts, of the Master over the Slave, far exceed the guilt of reformation in the history of the world; but the susceptibility of moral revulsion in the youthful mind is systematically cultivated and exploited in favour of Authority. The crime of bloodshed in the American War of Independence was far less than the guilt of Lord North's insult; the offence of the American Civil War and its violence was far less than the iniquity involved in the flogging of a single slave in Virginia. Law and Order irrespective of the Authentic Will of the people, was ever the religion of unrighteous ruling castes. The Philistine doctrine of mere Law and Order might prevail for the time being, but did it condone the preference of Barabbas to Jesus, the supineness of Pilate, the edicts of Nero, the dread rule of the Holy Inquisition, the legal execution of Socrates, the iniquity of the Congo, the atrocities of slavery, the disembowelling of helpless nations, the crimes of the Punjab, the outrages of the Holy Roman Empire, or the deeds of him who was Emperor of Rome and Priest of the Sun?

Strange it is that we should learn of the immoral fetish of the State, without regard to the popular will, from a nation that honours John Hampden and Oliver Cromwell and John Knox. But political philosophy is not interpreted as a logical thing because it involves the motive of expediency, and the administrators of foreign rule cannot be expected to see behind the cry of Madame Roland the painful note of interrogation concerning the crimes committed, not in the name of Liberty, but in the name of Law and Order. The evil is that Government is not the exponent of the people's will; and, therefore, the slave-virtues of docility, blind reverence and unquestioning obedience are inculcated for simplifying the tasks of Government. Grave infringements of liberty which the Englishman would in his own case question with the shedding of blood, pass for the common place trifles of life justified in the pagan religion of Law and Order. Events, however, point as with the finger of God to the incongruity of deified State creeds, of mechanical formulae. Legal purists have tried to justify the Crucifixion because it concerned a man who defied the hypocrisy of the socio-political order of his time and spoke, in intimidating language, of the razing of the Temple. Men there have been who argue that Socrates deserved punishment, because, in very sooth, he reviled the gods and thereby corrupted the youth of Athens. Events, however, condemned the very concepts of legal order and legal rights that apparently justified the sentence in the eyes of ignorant contemporaries. The shout of triumph was succeeded by the wail of posteriy reverberating down the corridor of ages. The political philosophy of British bureaucratic rule has erred in the same way in the confronting of Mahatma Gandhi: such is the belief of all thoughtful men. Hegel who watched the battle of Jena was confident of a higher place for himself in the ultimate esteem and memory of the world than Napoleon; and Sir Hudson Lowe of St. Helena who—adhering to Law and Order and the Jail Code of his time—tried to mortify his august prisoner, figures to-day as a miscreant of whom every Englishman is ashamed. General Dyer got a sword of honour, but posterity is ashamed of General Eyre. Such are the conceits, not dead alas, of brief authority that sees a felon in the hero or the saint who is physically overpowered. Think of the fifteen thousand men, including the best of the nation and the finest advocates of peace, finding themselves "guilty," and physically confined by the rigour of an iron concept of Law and Order. Is there no meaning in the spectacle of a system being at cross-purposes with such a blameless current of moral force? Is it the fact that mere Law and Order is so priceless, and flesh and blood so cheap? These are questions that the fugitive conscience cannot long escape. A petty potentate at Chittagong tries to shout down the cry "Vande Mataram"; an original statute is invented for keeping the policeman in the cold storage of "contented loyalty." Law and Order is an extraordinary thing when it requires expedient after expedient to preserve its title and advertise its grandeur.

There is profound and incontrovertible meaning in the dictum that a whole nation cannot by any conception of justice be deemed seditious; nor indeed the majority. Where Law is so much at cross-purposes with the want of spontaneous obedience, it is the Law and the State that are, in political philosophy, deserving of prompt correction; for Law is not an outside imposition, but a body of restrictions voted willingly for the use of the State. Where public opinion and the spirit of Government are at discord, there are the essentials of mis-government. The Citizen is not a blind slave of the Law, for it is the Law and the State that ought to be the reflex and guarantee of the individual rights which constitute private liberty. The philosophic barbarian who adores the State forgets that the Law is not patronage, but liberty. Liberty is not a means to mechanical peace, but the very aim of Law. Liberty, said Lord Acton, is not a means in law and politics, but the end in itself. The Rowlatt Law was truly anarchic because it was imposed from the outside and therefore illegitimate. The teaching that Liberty is an incidental outcome of mechanical Law which in itself is alleged to be supreme, is corrupt and pernicious. Wherever we see or hear the doctrine that the first duty of a Government is mere Law and Order, we have to discern the token of deception; it is what we have been taught, not what history teaches. The perversion reaches even the domain of piety. When Italy struggled against Austria or the Negro wilted under the lash of the Virginian planter, we did not hear the scripture misquoted by the Bishops; but when it comes to a subject nation asking for freedom they unctuously edify themselves with the well-known misinterpretation of Christ's clever retort: "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and unto God the things that are God's." The allocation of the things belonging to God and Caesar are aptly manipulated to meet the exigencies of Law and Order—when it comes to matters "within" the Empire. If somebody catalogues the crimes committed in the name of Liberty and compares them to the record of agony under Law and Order, we shall see where lies the greater load of iniquity on God's earth. The exponents of blind Law and Order are by no means without a conscience, but theirs is a conscience that is perfectly under control.

AMERICA OPINION.

Commenting some weeks ago on an American correspondent's letter urging that the Indian National Congress should secure for itself and its cause adequate publicity in the United States, we drew attention to certain factors governing American public opinion so far as India is concerned. One such is the Hearst Press which is strongly anti-British and which, therefore, for its own policy's sake, is apt to be sympathetic to any movement directed against British Imperialism. The Sinn Fein movement in Ireland found in the Hearst Press a strong champion; the powerful organs comprising this big organization contrived to work up an enormous amount of feeling against British Imperialism. With the constitution of the Irish Free State, the Hearst Press were deprived of a handy peg whereon to hang their vitriolic denunciations of all things British—and this deprivation coincided with the increased interest the papers of this organisation began to evince in affairs in India. Now, we have no illusions on the subject of the solicitude which the Hearst papers display for the cause of Indian freedom. This solicitude is no more genuine or altruistic in its inspiration than the well-known, if sudden, "sympathy" the British Northcliffe Press has been displaying towards Islamic aspirations.

The Hearst Press is a powerful agent working on behalf of Wall Street and American Big Business. In many avenues of expansion Wall Street is faced with competition from British and pseudo-British capitalistic enterprise. This is the key to the Hearst Press' policy. Since British Imperialism means the securing by British Capitalists of oilfields in Iraq and in Persia, American Big Business and its most powerful publicity weapon—the Hearst Press—denounce British Imperialism. But the Hearst Press has no condemnation for such American enterprise as contrives to beat British capitalism at the game of securing concessions in the East. The Standard Oil Company recently outmanoeuvred the Anglo-Persian Oil Company in some such effort at "expansion" and, we dare say, the Hearst Press evinced glee at the victory. But with all our recognition of the sordidness of its motives, the fact remains that to-day the most powerful newspaper combine in the United States is publicly committed to a pro-Indian policy. The correspondent to whose letter we referred above, urged India therefore, to take full advantage of the circumstances—probably on the principle that when rogues fall out honest men come into their own.

But, however well-disposed and comparatively well-informed American opinion may be as regards the Indian National Congress and the Indian demand for *Swaraj*, the same opinion is woefully ignorant of, and very antagonistic towards, the Indian Khilafat movement. The latest number of the "Literary Digest" gives place of prominence among topics of the day to selected quotations and cartoons from the American Press suggesting that Islam is on the verge of embarking upon a Jehad against Christendom. To those of us who understand the undoubted awakening of Islam now in progress, the comments of the American Press seem ridiculously alarmist and ill-informed. We are told that "Islam has struck its tents and is on the march." The Indian Khilafat agitation, the Egyptian unrest, the revolt in Tripoli against the Italians, the rising in Spanish Morocco, the unrest in French Algiers and Syria, and in Palestine, Arabia, Persia and Irak are cited by the New York "World" as evidence that Islam has decided once more to try conclusions with Christendom. How blind these champions of Empire founded upon Capitalistic exploitation are! The consciousness of their virtue and that of the system for which they stand and strive is so great that to-day's unrest among the many Oriental peoples to whom they carry their civilizing message must needs be regarded as a combination of Islam against Christendom. Not for them is any logical process of reasoning. We who know that the Law of God governs the rise and fall of nations and civilizations, see only this law in operation when many Oriental peoples grow restive under simultaneous oppression or in irksome bondage. If France in Syria, and Britain in Irak, simultaneously break their pledges to the people of these countries and, instead of granting them freedom, seek to strengthen the chains of servitude which bind them, we do not attribute the simultaneous resentment of the deluded peoples to an unholy understanding and alliance between them based on their common religion. The coincidence which strikes us most forcibly is that of the identical causes—not of the effects. By the Law which governs these things, unrest among a subject people is the natural reaction to a policy of oppression or deceit on the part of alien rulers. If this unrest be spread through the world of Islam to-day it does not follow that Islam is aggressive and thirsting for war. It means only that through the Orient to-day the Capitalistic Powers are each in their own "spheres of influence" over Orientals breaking the Moral Law—the law which forbids men and nations to enslave their brothers, be the process called exploitation, tutelage or a Mandate.

Notes of the Day

The Mahatma's Message.

When, soon after his arrest, the Mahatma was asked to give a message to the people he replied that his message was summed up in one word—"Khaddar." Since his imprisonment the country has devoted more attention than it ever did before to the production and popularisation of Khaddar. But commendable as have been the efforts, it will not be unfair to say that they have not been as vigorous and well organised as they should have been. The Working Committee of the Congress, we are glad to note, has recognised the need for placing the movement for the production and popularisation of Khaddar on an organised footing. A scheme has been prepared and will be considered at the next meeting of the Working Committee to be held in Bombay. The purpose of the scheme is two-fold: first, to secure the carrying out of a vigorous propaganda for the widespread use of Khaddar and, secondly to encourage the Provinces to secure greater and better production of Khaddar by means of advances of money equivalent to the amounts raised by the provinces themselves.

Co-ordination.

But the main thing required is an authority which, while not interfering with efforts made in various parts of the country, will co-ordinate them in such a way as to secure the best advantage to all concerned—the spinners and the weavers in their villages, the consumer and above all, the Congress workers. The scheme of the Working Committee proposes the establishment of a Central Board with four departments whose work will be to supervise, control and advise and also to find markets for the surplus yarn and cloth produced. The Board will have a sum of Rs. 17 lakhs placed at its disposal. The scheme guarantees provincial autonomy in the production of Khaddar. This is absolutely essential; for, while a co-ordinating authority is required to bring the various provinces in touch with one another, no success worth the name will be achieved without the provinces being guaranteed full authority within their own spheres. This arrangement will encourage healthy rivalry amongst the provinces while securing the mobilisation of all available resources of each province.

Khaddar and Nothing But Khaddar.

But, if Khaddar is to occupy that prominent place in our lives which the Mahatma wishes it to occupy, it is essential that the Congress organisations should concentrate their energies on Khaddar and nothing but Khaddar. The Working Committee has, therefore, done well to enjoin that no stores or depot managed by any Congress organisation should deal in any but pure home-spun and home-woven Khaddar and that no Congress fund should be expended on the manufacture of cloth in which pure hand-spun yarn is not used. We trust this injunction will be faithfully and rigorously followed throughout the country.

New Light.

We live and learn. The "Globe-Democrat" of St. Louis, America, tells us that the Indian National Congress movement is now guided by Mahatma Gandhi's successor—a mysterious Muslim gentleman named "Abdul Kalam Azan" who is enamoured of a policy of armed rebellion. The paper possibly refers here to Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, who, as everybody outside America should know, was arrested, tried and imprisoned before Mahatma Gandhi's arrest while it should be equally well known to American journalists who presume to write on Indian affairs that Hakim Ajmal Khan succeeded Mahatma Gandhi as the leader of the Congress on the arrest of the latter.

The other day we ventured to hint how delightfully easy it would be for some Indian journalist to startle the British public with cabled news of sensational activities on the part of India's desperate *Bhisties* and *Mehtars*. The American public, we feel, offers an even more inviting target for such shafts of imagination—especially in regard to matters concerning the Khilafat movement. We notice also that the Indian doctrine of non-violence is held by the "Globe-Democrat" to "reflect the queer ideas of the country." Queer indeed these ideas must seem when regarded by people who have apparently long since forgotten that their great Teacher forbade his fiery follower, Peter, to resist when soldiers came to arrest the Teacher in the Garden of Gethsemane. But, then, if Christ were alive to-day he would find it very difficult indeed to obtain admission into the United States. The immigrant laws (Christ was never a rich man travelling for pleasure) would bar his entry.

An Agreement.

Reuter's Agency assures us that the Anglo-Persian Oil Company and the Standard Oil Company have "reached a very amicable agreement in connection with South Persia: and are only waiting the Persian Government's ratification." The news does not fill us with awe or pleasure—especially as the preamble tells us that Sir John Cadman has been assuring America as to Britain's almost philanthropic anxiety "to see oil developed everywhere in the world no matter by what nation." The entire message needs a little brief expounding. It means simply that two rival Oil interests, the Anglo-Persian and the Standard Oil Companies, have agreed instead of competing with each other in Persia to "divide the swag". Recently, a "concession" secured by the American Company was tacitly reported by Reuter's Agency as filling the shareholders of the competing Anglo-Persian Company with consternation. We are now told of a most "amicable agreement" having been arrived at. In the circles where Oil magnates move, the words signify an agreement to work, to amass profits, and to exploit in concert instead of in competition. But we notice that the little detail of the Persian Government's ratification has not been settled yet and recent news from Persia suggests that this ratification will not be very easy to obtain.

The Khilafat Bulletin.

With praiseworthy enterprise the Central Khilafat Committee of India circulated yesterday a bulletin giving expression to Muslim opinion as regards the Near East Proposals. It is proposed, we are told, to make the Bulletin a regular weekly publication as soon as the necessary declaration of the publication as a periodical has been accepted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. In the meantime, the Bulletin has been issued as a circular. The Bulletin is designed to disseminate true news in Europe and America. It should prove useful in this direction—so far as an authoritative publication can influence public opinion in a matter regarding which that opinion is entirely ignorant and indifferent. It should prove a potent weapon in the hands of those statesmen and publicists who are well disposed towards the Khilafat movement or are working for a just peace with Turkey and we understand that steps have been taken to ensure that these friends of Islam receive the Bulletin which presents the Khilafat case, as this case stands at present, very clearly and concisely. Place of honour in the first issue is given rightly to a photograph of Mahatma Gandhi and a brief but eloquent tribute to the Mahatma by Mr. Zahur Ahmed. In addition to its concise presentation of Indian Muslim views on the Turkish Settlement, the Bulletin publishes several excellent photographs of Khilafat workers—including the President, Seth Chotani, the five Khilafat Secretaries now in jail, and the present office-bearers of the Central Khilafat Committee. The Committee are to be congratulated on the step they have taken to disseminate true information regarding the movement.

Brighter Bombay.

A local contemporary has raised the question of "How to Brighten Bombay." The London Press has been devoting attention to this essentially silly season topic in respect to London, and the local effort has presumably been inspired thereby. Our contemporary publishes a list of facetious suggestions from typical people like a Bombay Memsahib, a Municipal Corporator, a Doctor, a Speculator, the Tenant and the Sahib's Bearer. If angels may tread where all these people do not fear to rush in we venture to suggest that the list of authorities is not at all a complete one. For instance, every Nationalist in Bombay, (a census would show that these number more than ninety per cent. of the inhabitants) would insist that the only way to brighten Bombay would be for the remaining ten per cent. of Bombay's people to wear Khaddar. Then, any prominent bureaucrat would, we are sure, advocate the arrest of every Nationalist in the city as the first step towards filling Bombay with light and laughter. Our own tentative suggestion is that the brightening of Bombay would follow automatically on the application of a broom or a vacuum cleaner to the cobwebs in the brain cells of those who oppose, or are indifferent to, Nationalism. A free city inhabited by a free people would necessarily be bright.

GENOA.

RUSSO-GERMAN INCIDENT CLOSED.

LLOYD GEORGE'S IMPRESSIVE PLAIN WORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 24.

The Russo-German treaty incident closed for the second time promptly for the last time, yesterday at Genoa with the Ten Powers reply to Germany. The reply incidentally took the most general opinion that the German action in concluding the treaty was "contrary to the spirit of loyal co-operation which is essential to the restoration of Europe." The omens are now more favourable for the most critical phase of the Conference this week which will show whether Mr. Lloyd George's great aim of a real European peace pact will be realised.

The French delegates despite the gloomy and irritated state of feeling which was prevalent in Paris yesterday are more conciliatory and the Frenchmen are resuming membership of the Russian Affairs Sub-Committee following the withdrawal of the Russian memorandum.

A great impression has been made by Mr. Lloyd George's plain words at yesterday's meeting of the ten allies when he firmly intimated that the British desire to co-operate with the Allies was not likely to continue, if it appeared that feuds were thereby promoted. He added that the British Empire was determined to surmount any obstacles which lay in the way of the achievement of peace.

M. Barthou following declared that he approved of Mr. Lloyd George had said. He and his colleagues were most anxious to dispel all difficulties against co-operating fully in the economic restoration of Europe and peace of the world.

Meantime it is reported that not only the demands for security by pact with Britain are being revived in France but for wide military convention including Poland for enforcement of the Allies' claims on Germany.

SIR ROBERT HORNE RETURNS TO LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Sir Robert Horne journeyed to Windsor immediately on his return from Genoa and was received in audience by His Majesty.

SEQUEL TO RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY.

NOTE TO GERMAN DELEGATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23.

Genoa Representatives of ten Powers, who had signed the note of protest to Germany met this morning, and sent the President of the German Delegation a note reserving for their Governments the right to declare null and void any clauses of the Russo-German Treaty which are recognised to be contrary to the existing treaties, and declaring the incident may now be regarded as closed.

LATER.

The note from the representatives of the Ten Powers declares that there is no shadow of justification for the statement that the Germans were forced to conclude a separate agreement with Russia by the refusal of the convening powers to consider the difficulties which the proposals of experts in London would have created for Germany. The German delegates, when they conferred with the Delegates of the Convening Powers never suggested that the London proposals afforded no basis for discussion in the Conference, and that the German delegation was about to conclude a separate treaty with Russia. The allegation that informal discussions with the Russians on the subject of the recognition of debts exposed the Germans to the risk of being confronted by a scheme inacceptable to Germany, is equally unfounded, as no scereme could have been accepted by the Conference without the fullest discussion in the Committees on which Germany would be represented equally with other Powers.

ANGORA'S REPLY TO ALLIED NOTE.

INSISTENCE ON EVACUATION OF ASIA MINOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 24.

It is reported from Constantinople that Angora's reply to the Allied Note insists on the necessity of commencing the evacuation of Asia Minor simultaneously with the armistice, but proposes to meet the Allied delegates for the purpose of prepatory pourparlers and then immediate peace negotiations, if a ground of understanding is found.

SHORTAGE OF WAGGONS ON O. & R. RAILWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, April 24.

Owing to the shortage of waggons goods booking has been considerably curtailed on Oudh-Rohilkhand and other railways. Merchants are taking to transporting goods by motor lorries to places within a radius of about 150 miles from Cawnpore.

CABLE ITEM.

Port Said.—The British steamer "Manora" on voyage from Bombay to Southampton has returned to port with her machinery damaged.

IRELAND.

CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

AGREEMENT REACHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 24.

The "Westminster Gazette's, Dublin Correspondent understands on good authority that an agreement has been reached between the Military Leaders of the Republican and the Free State sections of the Irish Army for the cessation of hostilities. The agreement is purely military, and does not affect the political issue. People will be left freely to pronounce upon the Treaty.

ATTEMPT TO HOLD UP TRAIN

KILLARNEY REBELS' ESCAPADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23.

The Killarney rebels in their anxiety to prevent Mr. Michael Collins from speaking at Killarney, attempted to hold up a train in which he was traveling by locking the level-crossing gates which had to be burst open Upon their arrival at Killarney Station, Mr Collins and McKeon, a famous blacksmith of Ballinalee, ignored the threats of armed men, whereupon the Republicans, with levelled rifles, fixed bayonets, and machine-gun, rushed from the Railway hotel, and surrounded the platform. McKeon remarked "put those things away and go home" which the rebels did after setting fire to the platform.

Mr. Collins subsequently addressed a meeting in the grounds of the Franciscan Church.

OIL RESOURCES AND BRITAIN'S INTENTIONS.

AMERICA'S MISUNDERSTANDING CLEARED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23.

Sir John Cadman has returned from America. In an interview he said he explained to the Americans that Britain was anxious to see oil developed everywhere in the world, no matter by what nation. The result was that a great deal of misunderstanding had been cleared up, and he hoped the troubles of the past in regard to oil were practically ended.

The Standard and Anglo-Persian Oil Companies added Sir John, had reached a very amicable agreement in connection with South Persia, and were only awaiting the Persian Government's ratification.

DEATH OF LORD MOUNTBATTEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23.

Lord Leopold Mountbatten died this morning. He underwent a serious operation on Friday night, it is understood, in connection with hip trouble from which he suffered for many years.

[Lord Leopold Arthur Louis Mountbatten was born on May 21, 1889 and was a younger son of Princess Beatrice and the late Prince Henry of Battenburg. He served in the European War (1914-18) and was mentioned in Despatches.]

COURT GOES INTO MORNING.

LONDON, April 24.

The court goes into the mourning for a fortnight for late Lord Leopold Mountbatten.

CHINESE SITUATION.

SUNYATSEN DISMISSES CHEN-CHIUGMING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23.

Shaighai.—It is reported that Sunyatsen has dismissed Chenchiugming from the Ministry of Interior of Canton, the Civil Governorship of Kwantung and the Commandership of troops.

Newspapers believe he has taken this step as a result of disagreement with Chenchiungming in regard to Sunyatsen's friendship for General Changtsolin. Sunyatsen has taken over the command of the Canton army and navy, and Wutingfang has been given the Civil Governorship of Kwantung.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP BRIDGE.

MOST TRIVIVAL INCIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 24.

On enquiry being made at the head office of the East Indian Railway with regard to the report that an unsuccessful attempt was made to blow up the railway bridge at mile 335 on Grand Chord line. A representative of the Associated Press was informed that the incident was of a most trivial nature. It occurred on Friday, the 14th instant and was probably the work of some mischievous boys. It was further ascertained that the damage, if any was very slight.

NIZAM'S TROOPS.

REPORTED INSUBORDINATION.

SEQUEL TO SUBMISSION OF GRIEVANCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERBAD, April, 23.

A serious situation has arisen in the military area of Hyderabad occupied by the 1st and 2nd Imperial Service Lancers. It would appear that the men of the 1st Lancers had represented certain grievances regarding pay and ration allowances, and without exercising sufficient patience to enable the higher authorities to settle the matters declined to put on their uniforms on Thursday last. The non-commissioned officers remaind loyal. Action was immediately taken and, the Nizam's infantry took over the 1st Lancers lines and the incident was reported to His Exalted Highness the Nizam, who in a "Firman," issued orders that all the men who had refused duty were to be dismissed.

This order was in the course of being aimed out yesterday, and the men were being paid out when despite all the efforts of their officers over 190 men of the 2nd Lancers refused to attend the muster-roll yesterday. This being also reported to H. E. H. the Nizam, a "Firman" was issued to day dismissing all who had refused to do duty. These had already been collected by motor lorries and placed in the quarter guards of order units and were brought today to a parade held near Goloconda at which Col. Sir Afsur-ul-mulk, Chief Commander, addressed the men in forcible terms warning all that any man refusing to carry out orders would be summarrily dismissed.

The episode has caused a sensation, but the auction of the men has been entirely non-violent. Although the men of the 1st Lancers at first declined to hand over their posts they were prevailed upon to do so when spoken to by their officers.

250 HEN DISMISSED.

Two hundred and fifty men of the 1st Lancers have been dismissed which reduces the regiment to a few Non-Commissioned Officers and men, and over 100 of the 2nd Lancers were dismissed this afternoon.

General sympathy is felt for the chief commander and Major Oosmanyar Urtomlah and the Commanding Officers viz., Major Kader (1st Lancers) and Major Azmatulah (2nd Iancers) as both regiments distinguished themselves in the war and their good work was referred to only recently by the Prince of Wales.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES IN KERALA

STEPS TO WORK OUT KHADDAR PROGRAMME.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, April 24.

The Kerala Provincial Congress Committee met at Trichur the other day and resolved to record with deep regret the sad and untimely death of Mr. K. V. Balakrishna Menon, an active Congress worker, who gave up his life for attaining the objects of the Congress and who was well-known for his patriotism and self-abnegation and while sympathising with the family of the deceased, congratulated the latter on the active participation of more than one member of the family in the Congress movements in Kerala. The Committee also regretted the untimely death of Mr. K. P. Appa Nair, Editor, "the Congressman," Madras, who as Secretary of the North Malabar Congress Committee, did excellent work.

The Committe deeply regretted the Moplah rebellion, which had been raging on in Malabar for the last eight months and condemned the action of the rebels in committing such serious offences as forcible conversions, murders, dacoities and sympathised with the Hindu and Mussalman sufferers. It also deplored breach in Hindu-Muslim unity in Malabar, as a result of the mischief committed by some thoughtless and illiterate individuals through false notions and appealed to the people of Kerala, especially Congress workers, to do everything possible to remove the breach and to cultivate a feeling of brotherhood between the two communities.

The Committee appealed to the All-India Congress Committee to appoint a committee to investigate the causes of the Moplah rebellion and resolved to put off holding the Kerala Provincial Conference in view of the existing conditions in Malabar.

Messrs. K. P. Kesava Menon., Madhavan Nayar or Gopala Menon, Karur Neelakardan Nambudiri, A. K. Kunkhimayan Hajee, A. Krishna Pillay, P. Achuthan and A. M. Abdulkhadar were appointed as representatives of Kerala Provincial Congress Committee on the All-India Congress Committee.

A strong appeal was made to all taluk committees to popularise hand-spun and hand-woven khaddar by arranging to supply spinning wheels in every house, to sell cotton and to purchase yarns, to teach hand-spinning and hand-weaving, to start weaving factories, wherever possible, under the auspices of the Congress Committees, to take khaddar for sale at every door, to explain to people the evils arising out of the use of foreign cloth, to encourage the cultivation of cotton, to appoint a special individual to impress on the people the benefits accruing from the use of khaddar, and to report now and then on the progress of khaddar movement among the people of Kerala and to instruct people, before enlisting them as members of Congress, all about the aims and objects of the Congress.

The Committee also resolved that the funds required for Congress work in Kerala should be collected from the Kerala Province alone.

U. S. LETTER.

INDIA—A WORLD PROBLEM.

MAHATMA GANDHI LIKENED TO CHRIST.

(BY PROF. SUDHINDRA BOSE.)

Iowa City, U. S. A. March 18.

The arrest of Mahatma Gandhi has given the widest possible publicity to the Indian cause in America. The general opinion seems to be that the English government has made a great blunder in employing an iron hand policy against Mr. Gandhi and his party. The Amritsar method of ruling the Indian millions, it is freely conceded, is foredoomed to failure.

In a speech delivered last Sunday morning, March 12, at the Lyric Theatre of New York City, Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes, of the Community Church, likened Gandhi to Christ, and other immortal leaders as George Washington of America, Garabaldi of Italy, and Tolstoi of Russia.

Continuing his address on "The World Significance of Gandhi and His Work in India," Dr. Holmes declared that England should imprison the Mahatma and think that anything could be accomplished in any of its possessions by a policy of repression indicated that its Governments must be absoluately ignorant of history and psychology.

A section of the American Press is busy speculating as to the reaction to Mr. Gandhi's arrest. It cannot quite make up its mind as to whether the agitation will now die down or flame into a wide-spread rebellion. "The Boston Transcript," which is more or less pro-English, hints at revolutionary resistance in this sentence: "Gandhi evidently believes, with American John Brown of anti-slavery movement, that he is worth more to the national cause in prison than in freedom, especially as he has now trained a large force of native agitators quite thoroughly in his own methods."

IMPERIALISM WARNED.

The liberal newspapers are full of warning to English imperialism this week. They say that the "strong hand" may be powerful, but it is fearfully expensive, and England's financial situation is far from being satisfactory. "No wonder," adds one journal, "England declines to pay even interest on her debt to us. England needs the money for bombardments" in South Africa. Egypt, and India.

The Anti-Indian elements have for years and years left no stone unturned to "educate" the Western world into the belief that India is the split up into castes and religions to have the right to a self-government. And as long as India is full of dreamers and theorists, India will never be able to get together. They have now a different story to tell. They see the Hindu-Mohammedan unity an accomplished fact, and refer to it, with tears in their eyes, as an "unholy alliance"!

TOLSTOY AND MAHATMA GANDHI.

The Chicago "Herald and Examiner" says that if India is not yet completely united, it will soon be. The most powerful argument for unity of national counsel and action is the arrest of Mr. Gandhi. Under the editorial "Gandhi's Arrest," the "Herald and Examiner" has this to say:

"The English have arrested M. K. Gandhi, the leader of the 'non-co-operationists' in India.

"Gandhi's principles are those of the famous Tolstoy. He preaches peace. He not only refuses to assist in any attack on the English government, but deprecates violence of any sort.

"Tolstoy took the same position for many years. He was a thorn in the side of the Czar's Government for a generation. Yet the Russian autocracy, the harshest government in the world, never arrested him. It never quite dared. The English are either more stupid or more courageous than the Czar's Government. Probably a little of both.

"Gandhi's crime is that he believes in India for the Indians, not for the English. His party, the non-co-operationists, advise no purchase of English goods, no service in English homes, or houses of business no attendance in English schools, no participation in English courts—complete severance of Indian domestic interests from the English.

"As the leader of the non-co-operationists, Gandhi is charged with stirring up disaffection against the English Government. Of course the charge is true. And the arrest of Gandhi is one of the most perfect illustrations of the English attitude towards free speech that has yet been afforded.

"Gandhi is in custody not because he has done anything or conspired to do anything, but because he has expressed ideas which are opposed to the ideas of the English.

"His crime, we repeat, is the crime of belief. And his arrest means that England is more worried now about revolution in India than even the Czar's officials were about revolution in Russia, in Tolstoyan days."

DISMISSAL OF MR. MONTAGU.

The dismissal of the British Secretary of State for India, Mr. Montagu, has furnish a first-class sensation in world politics. America has been told all along that India enjoys home-rule, that India as a separate nation had a representative at the Paris Peace Conference, and what is more, India was a signatory to the Treaty of Sevres. Now it appears that the ruler of this "self-governing" India has not even the right to express his views on questions which vitally affect the fortunes of millions of that country. What brand of a home-rule is it that India is having? ask the intelligent Americans.

A very significant comment on Montagu's dismissal appeared in the Baltimore "Sun." "It turns out that the resignation of Mr. Montagu," observes the "Sun," "was demanded, not because he personally favoured the action of the Indian Government in expressing its views on the Turkish peace, not because he had failed to acquaint the Premier and his fellow-Cabinet members with what the Indian Government had done—but because he permitted the publication in India of a statement of what the Government had done. That this act should be accounted so great an impropriety indicates the extent to which suppression and censorship of the news prevail in India. Apparently, Soviet Russia has little to learn from India in this respect."

LAHORE LETTER.

"GANDHI DAY" OBSERVANCES.

COMPLETE HARTAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, April. 20.

It was due to some misunderstanding caused by the Associated Press message that the Panjab had to put off the hartal from the 13th to the 18th of April. In the meanwhile Khaddar propaganda was carried on with great zeal and enthusiasm throughout the Province. On the 18th there was a complete suspension and cessation of business activity at Lahore and other places For some days the national volunteers had been collecting foreign clothes by house to house begging. On the hartal day the different Congress ward committees of Lahore arranged their respective funeral processions of heaps of foreign clothes, carried them to the river Ravi passing through the principal streets of the town, when one of the processions reached near the Delhi Gate a posse of armed police ordered the volunteers to disperse. On refusing they were beaten rather harshly—some of the volunteers receiving serious injuries. It is also reported that the heap of clothes and some carts on which they were loaded were snatched away by the police. In the after-noon of the same day there was a huge procession of Khaddar-clad ladies. It was formed and organised in the Sutarmandi Bazaar, and after parading through the main streets of the town proceeded to the Ravi river.

BONFIRE OF FOREIGN CLOTH

At the Ravi a monster heap and a sort of funeral pyre of foreign clothes was erected for destruction. A large number of men, and women estimated at about 60,000 or 70,000 had assembled to witness the scene. Pandit Malaviya accompanied by Lala Duni Chand and Mr. K. Santanam arrived at the place at 6-30 in the evening. On Panditji's arrival the whole concourse of people expressed anxiety to have his *darshan*. To meet their wishes Pandit Malaviya was taken in a boat and rowed by the river side, when the shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai" and "Pandit Malaviya ki Jai" rent the air. All through these scenes of enthusiasm one Sub-Inspector of Police and three constables who were seated in another boat rowed side by side with Panditji's boat.

In the evening Pandit Malaviya performed prayers and afterwards Dr. Gopi Chand, President District Congress Committee Lahore set the heap of foreign clothes on fire amidst cries of "Bande Mataram" and "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai." The police was also present at the scene but did not interfere with the functions. The Sub-Inspector had to be provided with a seat just near Panditji, while the latter was offering prayers. Thus the 18th of April was celebrated in a befitting manner by the citizens of Lahore. The seething mass of humanity men, women and children old and young, representing all classes, creeds and castes clad in chaste white khaddar attire symbolised the revival and resurrection of an India—purer, stronger, freer and more determined than ever to march on to the holy temple of emancipation and free citizenship.

News of national hartals and other activities are coming from all parts of the province and up to now no disturbance has been reported anywhere.

GENTLEMEN DACOITS,

SENTENCED TO 4 YEARS R. I. EACH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, April 24.

Mr. D. C. Mehta, Additional Sessions Judge passed the sentences of four years' rigorous imprisonment each, with Rs. 200 fine in default one year's additional imprisonment on Mahomaddin Oomaruddin, clerk in the regimental Pay Office 2nd 125th Napier Rifles and his two companions who were charged with committing dacoity at the house of Krishnaji Ghule Patel of Manjeri village on the night of the 8th December last.

Another accused sepoy Mahomed Hayat Khan of the same regiment received three years and Rs. 100 fine in default additional six months' imprisonment. One accused was acquitted.

BURGLARY IN A R. C. CATHEDRAL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, April 24.

The Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Patrick was entered by the burglars, on Saturday night and all vestments were stolen. The thieves, however, did not touch the silver plate or chalices.

DACOITY IN AGRA.

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, April 24.

There has been an outbreak of dacoities in the neighbourhood of Agra city, no less than six having occured within a week. The most serious of the series took place last night when the house of the well-known local banker Lala Nahuprasad (chawalwala) was attacked by 30 or 40 armed men. Mr. R. J. Adams Superintendent of Police overtook the outlaws who were on the move. They opened fire and Mr. Adams gallantly faced them with a pistol wounding two men who escaped with their comrades as it was a dark night. A considerable amount of property was recovered and later two notorious dacoits one of Tholpur and the other of Bareilly were arrested.

2ND MAHARASHTRA CONFERENCE.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

SUPPORT TO MULSHI SATYAGRAHIS.

PROGRAMME OF CONSTRUCTIVE NATIONAL WORK.

The following is a translation of the resolutions in Marathi adopted at the 2nd Mahahastra Provincial Conference held at Pen on the 16th and 17th instant:—

1. This Conference congratulates Mahatma Gandhi on his imprisonment for six years. The Mahatma by resorting to just and non-violent means has brought Swarajya within hailing distance and by creating in the people the desire to work fearlessly for the country has made imprisonment in the service of the Motherland yield rich results.

MULSHI STRUGGLE.

2. This Conference is of opinion that the confiscation of lands in Mulshi Peta for the Tata Co., under the Land Acquisition Act is illeged and immoral and congralutes the Mavlyas on the *Satyagraha* they have resorted to, to save their ancestral lands and to safeguard their rights. Maharashtra in particular and India in general should give every assistance to the passive resistance of the Mavlas.

(a) Apropos of the resolution passed by Maharashtra Provincial Conference at Bassein re helping the Mulshi passive resisters this Conference requests every district to subscribe Rs. 1,000 to the campaign.

(b) This Conference further requests every district to supply a sufficient number of volunteers.

3. This Conference congratulates Messrs. Bhuskute, Despande, Sumant, Dagadu Phatak and others on their sacrifice and sufferings in the cause of Mulshi Satyagraha.

NON-CO-OPERATION.

4. This Conference approves of resolution No. 1, of the Ahmedabad Congress re the establishment of Swarajya by just, peaceful and non-violent means, with the modifications made by the All-India Congress Committee at Delhi.

In order to make Maharashtra self-reliant at all points and qualified to work in establishing Swarajya, this Conference requests all Maharashtrayans to.

(1) Increase the spread of Khadi throughout Maharastra.

(2) Strive by all means to make Hindu-Muslim unity more complete.

(3) Work to inculcate non-violence and fearlessness, with proper regard to the environment, in the country,

(4) Do away with the curse of untouchability and try to establish amity between the various casts and creeds.

(5) Carry out the programme of the Congress for collecting Tilak Swarajya Fund.

(6) Enroll three lakhs of Congress members.

(a) The Provincial Congress Committee should appoint a Sub-Committee to suggest modifications in the Congress programme, if necessary, so as to realise the nation's ideals of Swarajya by peaceful and non-violent means. The Committee should tour through all the ten districts of Maharashtra, collect opinions and see for themselves what part of the programme has been achieved success or remained unsuccessful. The committee should submit to the Congress Committee its report before the All-India Congress Committee's meeting in June. The Provincial Congress Committee should bear the sub-committee's expense, and proceed in the meanwhile with the present programme.

5. This Conference expresses its extreme condemnation of the way in which the Government are treating Mahatma Gandhi in the jail like an ordinary prisoner. It, however, asks the people not to mind such ill-treatment, but to do their duty, sustained by the Mahatma's dictum, "Swarajya will come through our suffering."

6. This conference is of opinion that the Khilafat question will not be solved satisfactorily unless the religious sentiments of Muslims in India are respected and their demands conceeded in their entirety. It heartily supports the endeavours of the Indian Muslims in that direction.

7. Having regard to the fact that eighty per cent of our people are under Ayurvedic and Unani treatment, this Conference recommends Municipalities and District Boards to open such dispensaries. It also asks the people to support indigenous medical science.

8. This Conference protests strongly against the misuse of the Land Acquisition Act.

9. It will be dangerous to national interests, should the present misunderstanding between some sections of the Brahmins and non-Brahmins continue. A committee consisting Messrs. Soman, P. B. Joshi, D. R Gharpure, Baburao Phule with Mr. Bhopatkar as Secretary, should be appointed to convene a conference of all parties on this question.

RAILWAY GRIEVANCES.

10. This Conference protests against.

(1) Overcrowding in third class compartments.

(2) Insolence of railway servants.

(3) Unnecessary increase in fares.

(4) Reserved compartments for Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

(5) The additional freight charge of four annas in a rupee is unjust and will besides resulting in a great loss to Indian businessmen make extravagance easier for the railway department.

AGRICULTURAL GRIEVANCES.

11. A committee be appointed to en-

(Continued on next page.)

CHITTAGONG AND AFTER.

INDUSTRIES FAIR.

C. L. JOHNSON IN THE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April 19.

The Bengal Provincial Conference has given a fresh lead to the Province in preparing for the great national work that lies ahead. The fact that Mrs. Das was called upon to occupy the chair was in itself a great inspiration. Apart from her fitness by virtue of her personal services to the cause of the nation she well gauged popular feeling when she said:—"My husband is in jail to-day. That you want to show your regard to my husband is the real reason. That you might just get a glimpse of his thoughts in his partner in life is perhaps the hope with which you have called me here." And throughout her notable address she maintained the ideal of her husband which was also the ideal of her own.

CHITTAGONG SIDE LIGHTS.

The people of Bengal are now pledged to concentrate their activities mainly on an extensive production of yarn and Khaddar all over the province. There was no difference of opinion as to the methods to be adopted for carrying out the resolution. Due emphasis was laid by all to maintain the non-violent character of the Non-co-operation propaganda. There is no use blinking the fact that difference of opinion marked the proceedings at certain stages. To begin with, Mrs. Das's suggestion to seek election to local bodies and to the local Legislative Council received a very cold reception. Mrs. Das said: "We have got to secure the Union Committees, Local Boards, District Boards, Municipalities and we have got to work them according to our national genius. If necessary, I should think we have got to secure even the provincial Councils. In going to the Council it will be our object to carry on Non-co-operation work in the Councils. It may very well be that so long as we do not get our rights, our work in the Councils will be to obstruct all work in the Council—good or bad."

This very nearly threatened a breach in the camp and it was even suggested to hold a meeting outside the pandal to denounce the suggestion, as was done to protest against the enunciation of democratic Swaraj by Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal at last year's conference at Barisal. A private discussion, however, paved the way for mutual understanding and the occasion did not call for an emergency meeting. The matter was left to be discussed at the meeting of the Congress Working Committee.

In the next place, some amount of warmth was displayed by Barisal and Faridpur delegates who in their righteous indignation insisted on marching in a procession in violation of the Police order. But when it was explained to them that such an act of Civil Disobedience would be against the spirit of the Bardoli resolutions they were easily reconciled. It may be of interest to know that at an earlier stage the District Magistrate of Chittagong showed unexpected courtesy by making personal enquiries as regards sanitary arrangements and comfortable accommodation for the distinguished guests going from Calcutta. But this momentary lapse in the bureaucratic tradition was sufficiently made good by the subsequent action of the authorities. The Police officer in charge of the *kotwali* Police station served the following notice on the Chairman and Secretary of the Reception Committee:—"I understand that delegates and visitors who have come here to-day by the S.S. "Lama" are making a tremendous noise by shouting Bande-Mataram, etc., on board the steamer and I know that they will do the same on the road. I have been directed by the authorities to request you to see that no shouting is made in the public streets." It was this notice which was resented by the Barisal and Faridpur delegates.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

A controversy, by no means bitter but of a heated character, also raged round the Civil Disobedience resolution moved by Mrs. Hemaprova Mazumdar. Mrs. Mazumdar is the wife of Mr. Basanta Kumar Mazumdar who had been to jail more than once. She moved a resolution requesting the All-India Congress Committee to permit the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee to declare defensive mass Civil Disobedience when the opportunity occurred. After a long discussion the resolution was withdrawn on the understanding that it would be considered by the Working Committee of the Congress.

Two things stand out prominently in the proceedings of the conference this year. They are the two notable departures, so to say. One is Mrs. Das's plea for joining the local bodies and Councils and the other Mrs. Mazumdar's insistence on permission being granted to defensive Civil Disobedience. Both suggestions came from ladies. In this connection the remarks of Mr. Chakravarty while proposing Mrs. Das to the chair would seem quite apposite: During the war, said Mr. Chakravarty, between the Devas and Asuras the former invoked the aid of *Mahamaya* for protection. It was "Sakti" embodied in womanhood which gave the protection. Thus following the Devas he was invoking the aid of Sakti embodied in Sreemati Basanti Debi for deliverance at this critical period. To his Mahomedan friends he would say that when the Moghul Emperors were defeated in war their consorts used to go to the battle field to help their lords.

AN EASTER GATHERING

The Hon. Mr. C. A. Innes' speech at the Industrial Conference here is melancholy reading. If schemes formulated and suggestions made in conference resolutions were all that was necessary to promote industries, India would have been a country hard to beat industrially. But something more than paper schemes was essential and that something will ever be wanting in this unhappy country. There is a saying in Bengal: "I wanted to make you a New Year Day present last year, but sorry can't do so this year". The present conference, has not had the satisfaction even of framing new schemes or of glossing over past ones. The President merely lamented past failures and recounted future difficulties. The resolutions of the Industrial Conference have a family resemblance with those of our more dignified conference—the legislative Councils. Some are lost, others are withdrawn. Last year, Mr. Innes tells us, the subject of British Industries Fair was discussed. The recommendations of the Sub-Committee have elicited no response from local Governments. This is the first tragedy and is followed by:—

(2) The subject of the hydro-electric survey of India called for no action on the part of the Government of India, and they are not aware of the extent to which progress has been made in the several provinces, the Government of India are not aware of the extent to which the recommendations to publish information regarding technical and industrial institutions, have been carried out by Provincial Governments.

(3) The question of constituting an all Indian Industrial Services and an All-India Chemical Service was shelved.

(4) Financial stringency has placed obstacles in the way of the development of the scheme of improving foreign trade by the appointment of trade commissioners.

(5) The Government of India are unaware what progress, if any, has been made in the provinces in the direction of establishing industrial banks.

(6) It was found possible to proceed with the suggestion for the recruitment and organisation of staff for departments of industries.

(7) In the matter of "our large industrial schemes, we have unfortunately to report a set-back".

So on and so forth. We offer our sympathy to Mr. Innes and the members of the aggrieved Ministries in charge of Industries.

COL. JOHNSON IN THE TRADING LINE.

Col. Frank Johnson, who needs no introduction, obtained oil concessions in Burma soon after his chivalrous conduct in connection with the Punjab Martial Law regime was made public. A Benares firm trading under the name and style of Kashi Viswanath has been appointed agents of this English gentleman. In a business notice published in an Anglo-Indian paper the name of Raja Motichand appeared as one of the directors of the firm. The name of the Raja was, however, deleted from the list in the notices published in the Hindu papers and it has since been ascertained that he has nothing to do with the business. There is a strong feeling in Burrabazar that local oil-dealers should have nothing to do with a business with which is associated the name of Col. Frank Johnson of unforgettable memories

Another topic in the commercial circle is that Rai Bahadur Seth Sukhlal Karnani has now secured a proprietary interest in the firm of Messrs H. V. Low & Co., Mr. Low retires from the directorate and Mr. Pattinson becomes the senior partner.

REPRESSION AT INDORE.

ARBITRARY DEPORTATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

INDORE, April 16.

Repression began at Indore last week, and the Holkar Government which was so far indifferent towards political and temperance activities in the State has obviously commenced to copy the British Government in the Residency areas who deported the Congress President, Mr. Badrinath and three others about the time of H. R. H. Prince of Wales' visit

A temperance pageant which was to have been held under the Holika Summellan Samiti was arbitrarily prohibited by the Diwan Mr. Govind Rao. Last Thursday. Messrs. S. Vyas, B. K. Shah, and Surajmal Jain were deported from Indore city without being charged with any offence. It is alleged that these deportees had taken a leading part in organising the Praja Parishad at Indore and critising the administration for wasting monies by employing expensive European officers in the place of competent Indians and by introducing quixotic schemes and bringing the State to the verge of bankruptcy.

The Municipal administration under the autocracy of a State officer had been criticised by these deportees who incurred the displeasure of the Diwan. More deportations are expected.

People are anxiously looking towards Sir Sankaran Nair and Sir S. P. Shivaswami Iyer, the advisers of the Holkar State to check these unjustifiable repressive measures.

PICKETING AT CAWNPORE.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, April 24.

Members of the Local Congress Committee have recently started picketing cloth shops. It is stated a large majority of cloth dealers have signed pledges not to import or buy foreign cloth till 31st August next.

PERSONNEL OF FRONTIER COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 24.

The Frontier Committee will consist of Mr. Denys Bray (Chairman), Messrs. Raza Ali, Rangachari, Chaudhri, Shahabuddin, N. M. Samarth, K. B. Abdur Rahim Khan, H. N. Bolton and H. H. Parker (Members). Mr. H. N. Bolton will also act as Secretary.

Mr. J. E. C. Jukes officiates as Financial Secretary to the Government and Mr. Alder will officiate as Controller and Auditor-General when Mr. Gauntlett proceeds on leave.—(A. P.)

HINDUS IN MALABAR.

A REPLY TO DR. MOONJE.

(By Our Special Commissioner.)

As I have already mentioned elsewhere, there is considerable misapprehension in the public mind regarding the situation in Malabar. With the accounts now before the public regarding the Tragedy in Malabar, one would be inclined to think that the position of the Hindus is entirely unenviable, and that they are living in constant dread of the intractable Mapillas. It seems to me from close personal observation that the memorial emanating in the name of the "Senior Rain of Nilambur and over 2,000 women sufferers from the Moplah outbeak" is a gross exaggeration of the atrocities committed by the Mapillas, nor do the assertions made in the memorial reflect the general trend of disinterested Hindu opinion in Malabar itself. Any document, in which the Nilambur family are interested, must not be interpreted liberally.

Most of the versions hitherto circulated among the public err at being one sided. One sees in them an attempt—convenient for the moment,—to damn the Mapillas, while observing extraordinary reticence on other phases of the tragedy.

It is amazing how people, living far away from the scene of the tragedy and altogether unacquainted with the political, economic and social conditions of Malabar, have allowed their discretion and sense of responsibility to be easily mastered by their credulity. Yet some of these are very well-meaning people, the impression made on them by the Memorial referred to is that it is an unimpeachable document, whose veracity and historic value can never be questioned. If we are to believe Dr. Moonje of Nagpur, whose letter was published in these columns on Saturday, a "catastrophe" has befallen the Hindus, "perhaps for the first time in such magnitude, after the end of Mahomedan rule."

Dr. Moonjee is a leading Congressman of Nagpur, and has to his credit a long period of public service, since the days of the South African War. He has had many opportunities of judging for himself the value of statements such as are contained in the Senin Rani of Nilambur's Memorial or in official and semi-official communications, and he knows, like many others among his countrymen, how dangerous it is to form any conclusions on obviously one sided reports and statements.

Perhaps, in his anxiety for the fate of "those Hindus of Malabar who have been forcibly converted to Mahomedanism," Dr. Moonje has been less discriminating in his acceptance of the material that has hitherto been placed before the public. My reports on the whole Malabar tragedy, will, I feel sure, throw some new light on the situation, and I do not want to anticipate those reports.

The fact is that Dr. Moonje is for the moment interested in "arranging for (the) readmission" of the converted Hindus into the Hindu fold, and in this laudable object he has been seconded by Sir G. M. Chimavis (an avowed pro-official and President of the C. P. Legislative Council), and Mr. G. S. Khaparde, an erstwhile Congressman and now an exalted member of the Council of State. Being in such excellent company, it is no wonder that Dr. Moonje should have shown a readiness to believe in anything and everything that tends to support his Scheme. Though I am myself a staunch Hindu, I do not think the position of the so-called converts is so bad as he depicts. Dr. Moonje says he has been informed by "reliable friends"—it all depends on one's own predilections—"that the Hindus thus forcibly converted, though willing and ready to come back to their Hindu fold, are mortally afraid of the fanaticism of their Moplah neighbours for they believe that the Moplahs, taking them for infidels won't let them remain alive." The least that I can say is that Dr. Moonje is misinformed. The danger, it appears to me, is not so much from the Moplah fanatic as from the bigotted Hindu.

Be that as it may. Dr. Moonje's endeavour to reclaim to Hinduism people who are "forcibly" converted—and there are some who will from enquiry be found, to have voluntarily embraced Islam, either from timidity or from unscrupulous motives—is one which, I venture to think, will elicit the fullest sympathy from Indians who have lived outside the bigotted world of Malabar or Southern orthodoxy. Where, I wonder, comes the need for Dr. Moonje to draw the red herring across the path of speedy reconciliation by giving too much importance to accounts, which are obviously unreliable. Ignorance—and Dr. Moonje does not deny that he is ignorant in regard to the Malabar affairs,—is no excuse for the mischief that his letter is likely to produce. It appears to me that his letter, and his methods to judge from the letter, will do no good either to the cause of Hinduism or to the cause of Hindu Muslim Unity for which the Congress is assiduously striving.

For Dr. Moonje's benefit and the benefit of those who are in the same position with him, I may say that the question of readmission into the Hindu fold of converted Hindus is not so pressing or of such vast proportion as the other question of restoring the interrupted course of Hindu Muslim Unity, which before the outbreak, was all but a *fait accompli*, and for which, the Tragedy notwithstanding, there are excellent opportunities. A spirit of mutual suspicion may slightly have been engendered, but even now, inspite of the exaggerated propaganda carried on by the official *cum* the Besant and Moderate Parties, Hindus and Mapillas are living in neighbourly amisty and good feeling in many parts of Malabar.

PILGRIMS TO BADRINATH.

The Publicity Commissioner, United Provinces has issued the following warning:—

Notice is hereby given for the benefit of the pilgrims for Badrinath that in Garhwal owing to the failure of the rains in March there will be very high prices on the pilgrim route and persons not in possession of at least Rs. 300 are advised not to go. Owing to want of money the roads will not be so good as in former years and perils of the route may be considerable. All classes are, therefore, strongly advised to postpone pilgrimage this year.

MAULANA AZAD SOBHANI ON PRESENT SITUATION.

CHANGES NECESSARY TO KEEP UP SPIRIT OF PEOPLE

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, April 23.

Moulana Azad Sobhani, who is the head of the deputation appointed by the Jamait-ul-Ulema to proceed to Malabar to investigate the conditions there arrived here yesterday en-route to Malabar. A "Swarajya" representative, who interviewed him, asked about the arrest of Moulana Hasrat Mohani. Moulana Sobhani stated that Moulana Mohani's great patriotism and valuable services were not known so much as they deserved to be known, owing to his extreme simplicity and self-effacement. He was a Non-co-operator long before the present Non-co-operation movement began. He had been interned once and had been in jail thrice already. He was the first Muslim who stood up for the independence of his country. Moulana Hasrat Mohani had been working hard for some time past to revive the Muslim League. He had organised the Cawnpore Provincial Muslim League, which was to meet the day after his arrest. He was the life and soul of the national movement in Cawnpore. But the spirit of non-violence has taken so complete a hold of the people that absolute calm prevailed over the arrest.

Asked by the representative regarding the Bardoli Programme, Moulana Azad Sobhani admitted that there was some depression and slackness at first but the work of the leaders had roused fresh hope and enthusiasm and he was confident that the constructive programme could be successfully worked out. The remarkable restraint exercised by people everywhere, even when Mahatmaji was arrested and imprisoned showed that we could rely on the non-violence of the people.

Asked what his views were regarding the change in the Congress programme the Moulana said he did not want any change in the constructive programme, which required to be worked out zealously, though it had very little to do with real Non-co-operation but he felt that some additions in the shape of destructive items were necessary in order to keep up the spirit of the people and also that Government may feel its effects. He was engaged in preparing such a programme which was not yet ready to be made public.

As regards Paris proposals he had nothing more to say than that he adhered strictly to the proclamation of Jamiat-ul-Ulema.

Regarding the object of his visit to Malabar he said that it was to enquire into the causes of trouble there and the happenings connected with it and to afford necessary relief to the Moplahs.

MAULANA H. MOHANI & DR. MAHMUD

SHIKARPUR'S CONGRATULATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

SHIKARPUR, April 24.

Under the joint auspices of the Shikarpur Khilafat and Congress Committees the following congratulatory resolution duly proposed and seconded, was carried, Pir Ziaulhaque presiding viz., that "this public meeting of Hindus and Muslims congratulates Maulana Hasrat Mohani and Doctor Syed Mahmud for their arrest and sentence on the latter and convincedly declares that their sacrifice will serve to hasten the redress of the Punjab and the Khilafat wrongs and the advent of Swaraj.

SWAMI VISWANAND'S PROSECUTION.

(Associated Press.)

DARJEELING, April 24

Swami Viswanand who was arrested shortly after his arrival at Darjeeling from Jharia has been prosecuted under Section 55 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

U. P. CONGRESS WORKERS SENTENCED

The Secretary, U. P. Provincial Congress Committee writes under date, 21st April from Allahabad:—

Maharaj Jagannath Prasad, Secretary, Town Congress Committee, Bilsa District, Budaun with other volunteers were arrested on the 19th April, 1921 under Sec. 109 Cr. P. C. Each of them has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

On the 7th April, Syt. Haripal Sharma of Fiji who during martial law had been exiled from there went to the Magistrate to obtain signature on his passport. The Magistrate on knowing that he worked for the Congress ordered his arrest there and then, under Section 107 Cr. P. C. On the 8th he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

MR. KOWJALGI AT BELGAUM

HIS INSISTENCE ON KHADDAR.

(From a Correspondent.)

BELGAUM April, 22.

Mr. Kowjalgi, President, Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, paid a short visit to Belgaum on Malvan, where he is to preside over the Ratnagiri District conference. On the 20th he delivered an impressive and eloquent lecture, exhorting the audience to be self-reliant and self-sacrificing. On the 21st he visited Swarajya Ashram National School. In the afternoon he addressed a ladies' meeting under the presidency of Rrs. Indirabai Sahasrabuddhe and emphasized the use of khaddar. On the same day a meeting could not be held in Shahapur of Sangli State because of Seditious Meetings Act. So Mr. Kowjalgi delivered a lecture in the neighbouring village of Hosur in British area. On the 22nd he discussed the political situation with workers and prominent people. He will leave for Malvan to-morrow morning.

Much disappointment was felt because Belgaum's invitation to the coming congress on behalf of the Karnatak was not accepted.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

MUNICIPAL PROGRAMME.

The first report of the committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation regarding the question of the extension of Primary Education and the introduction of free and compulsory education in the City and island of Bombay says:—

The Memorandum accompanying the Secretary's letter under reference clearly sets forth the history of the question as also the progress made by the Schools Committee so far and the manner in which they propose to bring into effect the scheme of free and compulsory primary education. To enable the Corporation to have full particulars before them when coming to a definite conclusion in the matter the Committee beg to append the Secretary's letter for ready reference. The Corporation are already pledged to the early introduction of free and compulsory eductiation in the City and Government have offered to share equally with the Corporation all surplus expenditure on Primary Education in Bombay over and above the figure of the net budgetted expenditure for the year 1917-18. By the City of Bombay Primary Education Act XV of 1920, the Corporation and the School Committee have been given the necessary powers to put the scheme into operation and to raise necessary funds by imposing any fresh tax or by increasing any tax which is already levied in the Municipal District. The Act also provides that if there should be at any time a change in the general policy of Government in regard to their liability in respect of Primary Education, the Corporation shall be entitled to benefit by such change in policy to the same extent as a City Municipality.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE'S PROPOSALS.

Now the Schools Committee assure the Corporation that they are fully prepared to bring the scheme into operation except in regard to facilities for obtaining premises for new schools in respect of which they have addressed a separate letter to the Corporation No. 10558, dated the 22nd December 1921, which is also appended to this report. Proposals made by the Schools Committee in this matter have been forwarded by the Committee to the Commissioner for his remarks, on receipt of which a further report will be submitted to the Corporation. The Schools Committee propose that the period of attaining full compulsion for the whole City should be lessened from the ten to about seven years, that is three years beginning from the next year and that instead of introducing compulsion in the last year it should be introduced by wards after wards and completed within the next three years. They consider that this modification will be in consonance with the needs and requirements of the times as well as with the growing trend of opinion. They propose that A and D wards be taken in 1922-23, B and C wards in the year following and the remaining three wards in the last year all together. They propose A and D wards for the first year, because they will then begin their operations with wards with comparatively smaller popuations, and because whilst these wards have a large proportion of cultured and literate classes, living within their limits, they have also no small proportion of both the Mill-hands and the menial service classes. Then they propose to take up next year the numerically higher wards B and C thus rounding up the southern half of the City and Island, so as to make evasion no easy task on the score of there being doubt as to the residence being within or without the notified area of compulsion. Lastly they will take up the E, F and G wards where are situated the majority of Mills and where the more backward Moslems and other classes reside. They will thus be making a graduated progress, with greater and greater and greater experience, and with machinery more and more perfected. The School Committee propose in all cases to include girls amongst those to be compelled to attend save, however, Muslim girls until such period as they are able to have for them a sufficient number of seperate and independent Girls' Schools, manned at least by a moiety of trained teachers.

ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURE.

The additional expenditure over and above Rs. 22,00,000, the budgetted figure for 1921-22 is estimated to be Rs. 6,12,000 in 1922-23, Rs. 9,17,000 in 1923-24, and Rs. 17,71,000 in 1924-25 making up a total of Rs. 55,00,000. This expenditure is more than double of Rs. 24,00,000, the estimated expenditure under the ten years' scheme of 1917. The increase is attributed to the increase in the salaries and allowances of teachers, rise in house rent and in the cost of furniture, books, etc. Under the agreement between Government and the Corporation, Government's share of the total cost will be Rs. 24,20,912 and the Corporation's share will be Rs. 30,79,088 in the year 1924-25.

The Committee have very carefully considered the question, in consultation with the Commissioner, from all its aspects and beg to recommend that having regard to the extreme desirability of making an early beginning in the direction of introducing free and compulsory primary education in the City and in view of numerous representations received from the residents of F and G Wards for the early introduction of free and compulsory primary education in these wards and further in view of the fact that there is greater likelihood of securing premises for schools in those localities, immediate steps be taken to introduce the same in F and G Wards. The Committee understand that the Commissioner will be in a position to provide for the necessary funds to carry out this portion of the project. If this recommendation is approved a resolution to the same effect will have to be passed by the Corporation at a General Meeting specially called for the purpose supported by at least two-thirds of the Councilors present at the meeting and by at least one-half of the whole number of Councillors as prescribed in Section 5 of the City of Bombay Primary Education Act XV of 1920, and Government will have to be requested to frame rules under Section 18 of the Act for prescribing the educational authority refeerred to in the Act and the manner in which application may be made for sanction to issue a notification under Section 3 of the Act for declaring that the primary education shall be made compulsory in F and G Wards. The Schools Committee should also be asked in the meanwhile to frame a definite scheme for giving effect to these proposals.

2ND MAHARASHTRA CONFERENCE.

(Continued from previous page.)

quire into the grievances of the agriculturists regarding the operation of the Agricultural and Forest departments; the committee to submit its report to the next Conference.

12. The Conference congratulates the founders of the Tilak Vidyapith and national colleges and schools and requests them to continue vigorously their activity.

National schools and colleges should give the place of honour in their curricula to the teaching of the local vernacular, religious instruction, the charka and the handloom and technical education.

This Conference requests all local bodies and the people to encourage and assist national education.

COW PROTECTION.

13. Maharashtra should carry out the cow protection resolution passed at Delhi by the Hindu Conference.

14. In order to encourage Indian industries and improve the financial position of this country we should not only resort to Swadeshi, but in order to put an end to foreign imports, all foreign goods should be partially and foreign sugar and cloth entirely boycotted.

15. The nationalists should contest all future vacancies in Local Boards, Municipalities and co-operative societies.

16. This Conference deplores the strained relations between landlords and agriculturists in Pen taluk resulting in enormous loss to agriculture and the sal-manufacturing industry. It is much to be regretted that during the most critical period in the nation's history there should be dissensions in the country. The question is to-day confined to one taluk, but it may crop up everywhere. A committee should be appointed consisting of two representatives of landed interests, two of farmers, two outsiders and an unanimously elected president to cross-examine witnesses and to go into the vexed question. Preliminary arrangements should be made by the president and Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committeee. The commission, after personal enquiry and investigation on the spot, should submit its report within one month.

17. This Conference protests against the repressive policy followed in Indian States, given its sympathy and support to State subjects and requests the Congress to pass a similar resolution.

RAISING OF LAND REVENUE.

18. This Conference protests abainsts the raising of land revenue in Malsiras Taluk in Solapur District, in anticipation of the prosprity that may come about ten years hence. That the revision is only for ten years makes us almost expect an additional intolerable burden after the construction of the proposed canal. Should the Government refuse to cancel the new settlement and should it again increase the land revenue ten years hence, it will lead to greater discontent among the people.

This Conference strongly protests against the non-possumers of the Government, though the people of Malsiras brought their grievances to its notice in quite a constitutional manner.

It also protests against the unnecessary and unjust enhancement of land revenue in East Khandesh, Kolaba and Poona.

19. Having regard to the fact that all religions consider the manufacture and use of intoxicants, especially liquor, degrading, and as drinking debases man, the country should go dry.

(a) This conference protests against the ban on picketting at Poona, Satara Bhusaval, Thana, Ratnagiri and other places and congratulates the volunteers who picketted, disobeying illegal executive fiats.

20. The cult of tea is spreading to the great detriment of the health of the community. Efforts should therefore be made to check its spread.

21. This Conference strongly condemns the atrocities committed by the Moplahs against the Hindus and is of opinion that the forcibly converted Hindu are in fact no converts. Even if they be regarded as such, the Conference entirely supports the attempts to admit them in the Hindu gold. The Conference requests every district to help with Dr. Moonje and others who are working to this end.

22. The next Conference should be held in Ratnagiri District.

CHAURI CHAURA ENQUIRY.

(Associated Press.)

GORAKHPUR, April 24.

In the Chauri Chaura enquiry, Lala Halwai examined said he saw the rioters at 3 p.m. Among them to recognised one Rambali whose face is pox marked. The witness then identified Rambali. The witness is said to have formerly identified two more Patti and Ajodhya Kewat, but he could not identify either to-day. Next Jagarnath Halwai said he recognised two of the mob. First Kowleshwar whom the witness knew for the last five or six years, second Rudli whom he knew for the last two years. Besides these, the witness identified a third man too.

Ramsarup was next put up. He said he was in his house which is thirty or thirty-two bighas away from the Thana. On the day of the occurrence, the witness saw one Rambali coming from west with some flags in his hands like those used by railway pointsmen. Witness saw them going all alone. Witness heard him saying "We burnt the Thana. We killed the police men. We killed two railway pointsmen also at Baisa and have snatched their flags." The accused was saying all this to himself. The witness did not speak to him nor did he ask him anything. Witness then identified Rambali.

After him, Mr. Mahendra Pal Singh, the Deputy Magistrate in whose presence the identification proceeding was held at Chauri Chaura was again put up.

THE AROUSING OF ISLAM.

GREAT BRITAINS' OPPORTUNITY.

Britain's announcement of her giving up her protectorate over Egypt calls attention to the fact that the appearance of Japan and China for the first time as great States presenting great issues before the Washington Conference by no means represents the whole Eastern problem, says "The Chronicle" of U. S. A. Behind and quite apart from them lie the millions of the Brown Race among whom Islam is the bond.

This is a group to-day as alien as the Yellow Race, moving also with new and strange forces., It extends across Central, Southern and Western Asia and Northern and Central Africa, from the border of China to the far Atlantic. It embraces people of different speech and various nationality, but it is dominated by one great religion, and its members are possessed of common conceptions and are capable of being aroused by the same passions. Some of them have a long and famous history, and all are of unexhausted virility with every possibility of immeasurable development. When they are found throbbing under the impact of what we term "the spirit of the times," it behoves us to take notice and strive to understand a race concerning whom as a whole we have had so slight concern.

At this opportune juncture there comes a book, "The New World of Islam," by Lothrop Stoddard, published by Scribner. compact, vivid, full of fresh information, and convincing. We can give only an outline of its material, but the movement it describes is fast rising into prominence.

Attention is called to the unheralded awakening of Mohammedanism as a simple, austere and compelling form of monotheism among a gifted people, the Arabs, in the seventh century. The nature of the religion as a faith and a practice, the character of the Arab race, and the general condition of the near Eastern world conspired to give it swift success. It spread like a flood over the East and the West. The inevitable followed. With its success its adherents lost their vigour; divisions arose; and with the coming of the rude and savage Turks in the eleventh century the Saracenic civilization, with its finer traits, was superseded. Islam, now the creed of the Turk, became furious fanaticism in its assault upon Christendom till it was turned back before Vienna in 1683.

Meanwhile the Mongols had swept over Central Asia from India to Egypt, butchering the people, and by destroying its ancient system of irrigation, turning Mesopotamia into a land of swamp and desert. Asia, North Africa and Eastern Europe were under the heel of the Mongols; and the Turks were threatening Central Europe. The opening of the route to Asia by sea at the end of the fifteenth century suddenly changed the entire situation, with the greatest strategic shift of fortune in human history; and Western civilization shook off its mediaeval bonds and advanced with rapid strides to its subsequent dominion. Throughout the eighteenth century the Western World harried the frontiers of the East, but the bulk of Islam, from Morocco to Central Asia, remained little disturbed, continuing to live its old life.

With the industrial revolution of the nineteenth century, Europe moved upon Asia. England took India and Egypt; Russia crossed the Caucasus and mastered Central Asia, and France conquered North Africa. The recent Great War worked the apparent complete subjection of the Moslem world; not a single Mohammedan State retained its independence.

THE AWAKENING.

Then came the change The "immovable East" awoke. During those hundred years a movement had begun. Islam became conscious of its condition, and with that consciousness a ferment, obscure but profound, began to leaven the 250,000,000 followers of the Prophet from Morocco to China, and from Turkestan to the Congo. A revival occurring in Arabia steadily spread until it begat the movement known as "Pan-Islamism." The dominant ideas of the nineteenth century, parliamentary government, nationalism, scientific education, industriatlism, even femininism and socialism, came floating into the stirred atmosphere, and the war proved the shock under which Islam is seething with mighty forces fashioning a new Moslem world.

Pan-Islamism is not to be considered as merely a defensive political reaction against external aggression. It springs from that deep sentiment of unity that links Moslem to Moslem by bonds much stronger than those which unite the members of the Christian world. "These bonds are social as well as as religious. Islam is more than a creed, it is a complete social system; it is a civilization, with a philosophy, a culture and an art of its own; in its long struggle against the rival civilization of Christendom it has become an organic unit, conscious of itself. Its fanaticism, which to-day is taking a form of furious hatred under the influence of recent events, is the result of religious bigotry and this blind hatred of Western civilization. Its driving power lies in the great Pan-Islamic fraternities, like the Wahabites in Arabia, and the powerful Sennussiya, established in the Sudan, kept alive by the Hajj, the annual pilgrimages to Mecca, and the influence of able 'holy men' and self-called leaders. The 'Holy War' proclaimed by the Turks under German instigation proved a fiasco because it was recognized as a trick, but it must be understood that the materials for a Holy War have long been heaping high." Vambery, the great Oriental authority, pointed out in 1898 that the spread of rapid, easy intercommunication now available to the Moslem press, with ramifications all over Asia and Africa, carries instantly, everything that Eprope thinks, decides and executes against Islam; and "sparks struck at our meetings and banquets kindle menacing flames." The bond of Pan-Islam, he said, then was tenuous, but Western aggression might at any time unite its strands into a solid whole. In 1900 there were in existence not more than 200 propagandist journals; in 1914 there were over 1,000. Recent travellers say they are found in all the great cities, from Calcutta to Cairo; and, travelling under sorts of disguises, as merchants, students, workmen, beggars, fakirs, mountebanks and rhapsodists, professional Pan-Islamic propagandists swarm everywhere, rousing the fanaticism of the people. Evidence of the weakness and even degeneracy of Western civilization is set over against the general conviction that Islam is about to enter a period of Renaissance and renewed glory; a conviction which the Great War and the contentions of the European nations, coupled with the impressions made upon the masses of Orientals and Africans brought into the war as soldiers and laborers, have intensified and are stirring to action.

OUTLOOK IN INDIAN.

When we turn to India and the serious disturbances to-day existing there, we recognize that we have to face the steady impact of alien ideas on an ancient and obsolescent civilization, and that the East and the West are separated by diversities of thought and life that are perhaps as irreconcilable as they are to-day generally unintelligible. The Mohammedans number only one-fifth of the population of India, that is 70,000,000, but all alike are influenced by the conflicting ideas of the two alien civilizations. These are thus enumerated: "The more or less imperfect assimiliation of those ideas by the few; the dread and resentment of them by those whose traditional ascendency they threaten; the disintegration of old beliefs, and then again their aggressive revival; the careless diffusion of an artificial system of education, based none too firmly on mere intellectualism, and bereft of all moral and religious sanction; the application of Western theories of administration and of jurisprudence to a social formation stratified on lines of singular rigidity; the play of modern economic forces upon primitive conditions of industry and trade; the constant and inevitable friction between subject races and their alien rulers; the reverberation of distant wars and distant racial conflicts; the exaltation of an Oriental people in the Far East" (i.e. Japan).

Here is a fertile field for Mohammedan propaganda. A French writer, with special reference to the Levant, makes this comment: "The truth is that the Orient is in transformation, and the Mohammedan mentality as well. It is undergoing a period of crisis, wherein the past struggles everywhere against the present; where ancient customs, impaired by modern innovations, present a hybrid and disconcerting spectacle."

It is an interesting fact that Bolshevism was rejected, both by the Hindu and the Moslem world, when Brahmin and Mohammedan leaders learned that it had wiped out of existence the intelligentsia in Russia, and it would leave no place for them.

THE FUTURE.

What is to follow? Morgan Shuster says of Persia's experience a few years ago: "There never has been an instance where a people, changed suddenly from an absolute monarchy to a constitutional or representative form of government, at once displayed a high standard of political wisdom. The great mass of the population of Persia is composed of peasants and tribesmen, all densely ignorant. On the other hand, many thousands have been educated abroad, or have travelled, after completing their education at home. They, or at least elements among them, which had the suport of the masses, proved their capacity. They changed despotism into democracy in the face of untold obstacles. Opportunities were made so that any man of ability could occupy the highest official posts. As a race they showed during the past five years an unparalleled eagerness for education. A remarkable free press sprang up, and fearless writers came forward to denounce injustice and tyranny, from within the country or without. The Persians burned with the same spirit of Asiatic unrest which pervades India." The new Government continued until the exigencies of European nations interfered.

As to India, the British publicist, Sir Lionel Curtis, says: "Education will prove a positive mischief and danger unless accompanied by a definite instalment of political responsibility. There must be a devolution of definite powers on electorates. They must learn that the remedy for their sufferings rests in their own hands. Only actual experience will teach the art of self-government. The burden of trusteeship must be transferred, piece by piece, from the shoulders of Englishmen to those of Indians in some sort able to bear it; and these must learn to feel themselves responsible to the electorate below, rather than to control from above. The goal now set marks the last stage of our work in India." The franchise in India has been extended recently from a few thousand to 5,000,000 voters, most of whom are without experience of voting.

Evidently the day for either permanent overlordship or for indefinite mandate has passed. England, at least, which has long tried it, is fast casting it aside. The change, whether for good or ill, is at hand, and is apparently inevitable. "'A generation (perhaps a decade)," says our author, "may see most of the Near and Middle East autonomous or even independent. Whether they misuse their opportunities, or whether they succeed in establishing orderly, progressive, constitutional Governments, remains to be seen."

Many groups, large and small, black, white, red and yellow, are trying, or are to try it. We must believe in an ultimate success, or abandon faith in Representative Democracy.

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"THE FIRST MARTYR NATION"

A CHRISTIAN VIEW OF GANDHI'S MOVEMENT.

The following is from the "Challenge" a London (Christian Democrat) weekly:—

None among them (current events) has given us such deep misgiving as the news of the arrest of Gandhi. No Christian Englishman who takes an interest in the wider issues of his religious life can have felt wholly at ease over the problem of our relationship to India. Ever since the war it has been evident that India and Ireland were the touch-stones of our international conduct. Awkward questions affecting not only the character and sincerely of our policy, but our whole right to rule, could not be dismissed. They were raised not only by Irishmen and Indians, and by foreign critics of our Empire, but by all who hoped and believed in idealism and our mission to the world. And in India, even more plainly than in Ireland, a moral issue of an unusually clear kind challenged us, an issue raised by the personality and spiritual grandeur of the Nationalist leader.

The Khilafat agitation and the pledge to the Moslems are on a lower plane. We gave an undertaking under stress of war which, in our opinion, ought never to have been given: for even in order to win the help of our Mohammadan fellow-subjects we do not believe that we ought to have supported the retention of the Turk in Europe or his claim to control the sacred places. For political ends we acted wrongly, and are now being faced with inability to fulfil our promises. To resolve the dilemma, to decide whether morality bids us to maintain or to repudiate our pledge, is a matter for grave heart-searching. For ourselves greatly as we dislike the results, we believe that we are bound by our obligation; but the issue is one for the casuists. Ought a promise, extracted under duress and in itself deplorable to be held binding.

The case of Gandhi is far simpler. Here is a man of whom all those who know him testify that he is singularly.

Christ-like, one who has based his whole position upon the ultimate supremacy of moral over physical force, one of whom the the worst that can be said is that he is a visionary whose dreams could not, in the present state of human society, be realised. Unpractical—"My Kingdom is not of this world"; an agitator—"He stirreth up the people"; better arrested—"It is expedient that one man should die for the people." We have read with growing conviction of the parallelism, the attempts of the Press to justify our Government's action, and hitherto, apart from the mass of libel and abuse which all reliable evidence of the Mahatma's character and actions shows to be irrelevant, have found nothing which could not have been written with equal accuracy by an apologist for Caiaphas or Pilate. And the result has given us a shock, the more unpleasant because here, also it is not the particular wickedness or failure of any one individual, but the unchristian quality of the whole system that is revealed. We do not believe that any special persons are individually to blame; it is simply that our accepted outlook and standards have come into conflict with a singularly pure and sincere idealist. We have judged him, and, in doing so, have condemned ourselves.

There is, indeed, one line of defence open to us, though it has been seldom stated. Making every acknowledgment of the nobility of character, the purity of motive, the condemnation of violence the appeal to moral force which the Mahatma has shown, we may still maintain that his ideal is mistaken and that for this mistake alone his condemnation is just and inevitable. For ourselves we are inclined to accept this position: but if we are to do so it must be with frank recognition of the meaning of his campaign. What is the Gandhi policy, and how has it been reached?

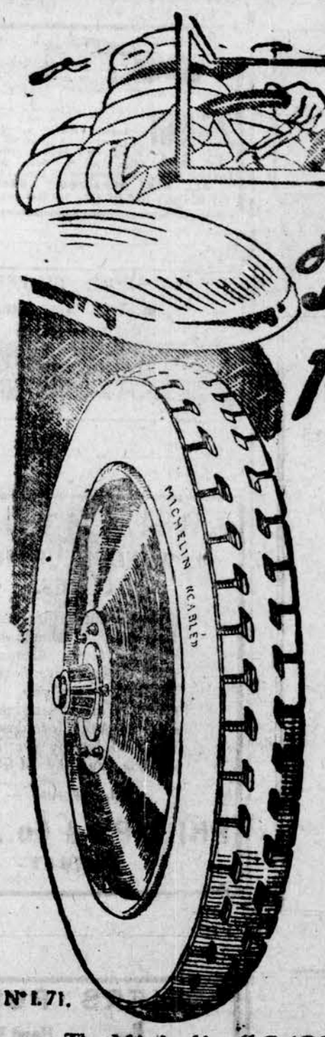
Put briefly, the case is as follows:—Gandhi had for years spent himself in generous efforts to redress the admitted wrongs of his countrymen and to promote wherever possible a righteous partnership between India and Britain. This aim he pursued right through the war, when his personal sacrifices and influence were devoted to the service of the wounded, in the belief that such evidence of goodwill would strengthen the unity of the two peoples and help to secure a response to the hopes of India for a larger measure of self-Government. Up to this point he had shared the ideals of his most enlightened fellow-countrymen, who were working for a genuine fellowship of nations and for the right of India to make a full and free contribution to that fellowship. After the war his hopes were shattered by successive proofs of our unwillingness to recognise what he regarded as our obligations. On several concrete points, our treatment of Turkey, the Rowlatt Acts, the Punjab disturbances, he saw us apparently repudiating our obligations. Cases of gross exploitation, such as that in the jute industry, and of preferential treatment emphasised [illegible] doubts. The effect of [illegible] moral failures of our civilisation and the Westernising of his own people had already filled his soul with dismay. And, on weighing up the whole, he decided that the ideal of partnership must be abandoned, and that only by "contracting out" of international life and surrendering at once the advantage and the contamination of contact with the West could India realise the fulness of her spiritual heritage. He would not appeal to force; he sternly and repeatedly forbade it to his followers. Non-violent Non-co-operation, a complete policy of passive resistance, was to be the means. India was to cut herself off from the recognised and indisputable evil. It is the ideal of the hermit applied to a people familiar of old with such withdrawal from the world. It is an ideal which, in these days when the disastrous effects of corporate guilt are so evident to few of us, save the superficial and worldly, will care to consider an off-hand. For there comes a Point where acquiescence in compromise is intolerable. Gandhi has called upon India and sharing in others' sins becomes rightly to be the first "Martyr Nation." His arrest is a challange to us all.

SOCIAL REFORMER'S' COMMENT.

Commenting on the above, the "Social Reformer" writes:—

The article reffered to above appeared in its issue of March 17, and in the "Challenge" article of March 24, the Editor says that, as was to be expected he had been overwhelmed with letters protesting against his comment upon the arrest of Gandhi; two of these he prints. "Many we have burnt. Letters which merely abuse the Editor, even if specially marked for publication, do not seem to him of sufficient general interest to deserve a space. His faults are obvious enough to himself and to his readers; if published abroad with the ferocious frankness with which clerical correspondents presumably tired by their Sunday services, overwhelm him early each week, they might provoke a reaction in his favour; and praise if of the same highly coloured variety would be bad for his morals." He continues:

The Mahatma's trial and the judge's tribute to his "saintly" character have done little to remove our misgivings. For they bear out the impression of him which we had formed on the evidence of the three men whose verdict on India's matters of this kind we would place highest, the Rev. A. G. Fraser, the Rev. W. E. S. Holland and Professor G. Mathai. What we maintained, and still maintain is that, when a man who has high claim to be a prophet (or, as the "Guardian" phrases it, "a maundering visionary") comes into conflict with our civilisation, the fact challenges us to a searching of heart. We have learnt in the last ten years that true patriotism does not mean the blind acceptance of the creed of "My country, right or wrong," but the difficult and often unpopular task of testing national and imperial policy by the standard of Jesus Christ. This we invited our readers to do in the present instance. Another issue has been raised by his arrest which does not seem to us so simple as our correspondents, apparently, find it. If a seer believes that certain courses are fraught with evil, and test them, and is confirmed in his opinion that he ought to resist them, is he to keep silence because his words may be misinterpreted? Should fear of consequences deter a man from proclaiming what he is sincerely convinced is the truth. How far would Christianity or any progress have been possible if this had been the policy of its champions?



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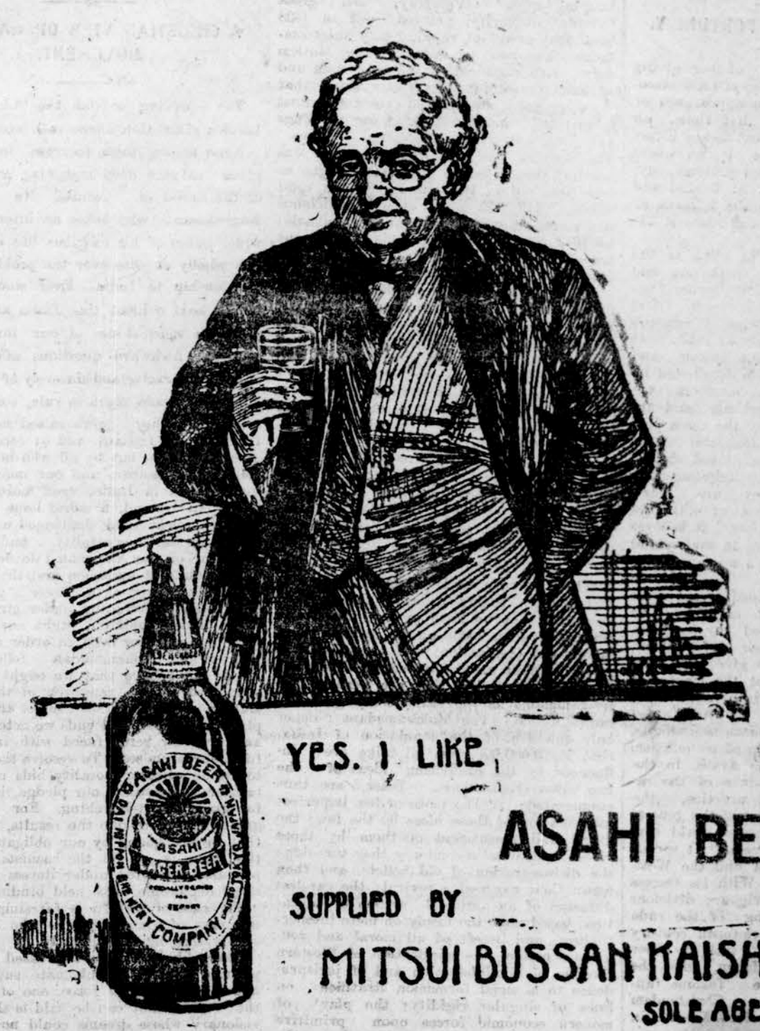

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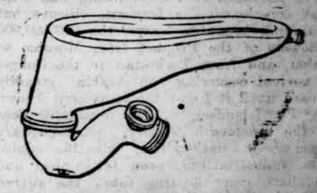

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